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The SOUTHERN Magazine

February 1935

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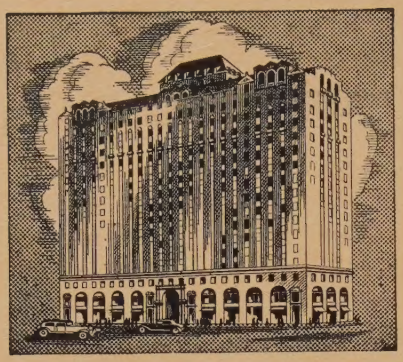

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By

KATE MAYHEW SPEAKE PENNEY
Of Birmingham, Ala.

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* * * *

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* * * *

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We appreciate highly the many fine compliments and words of praise on the January edition. We thank you.

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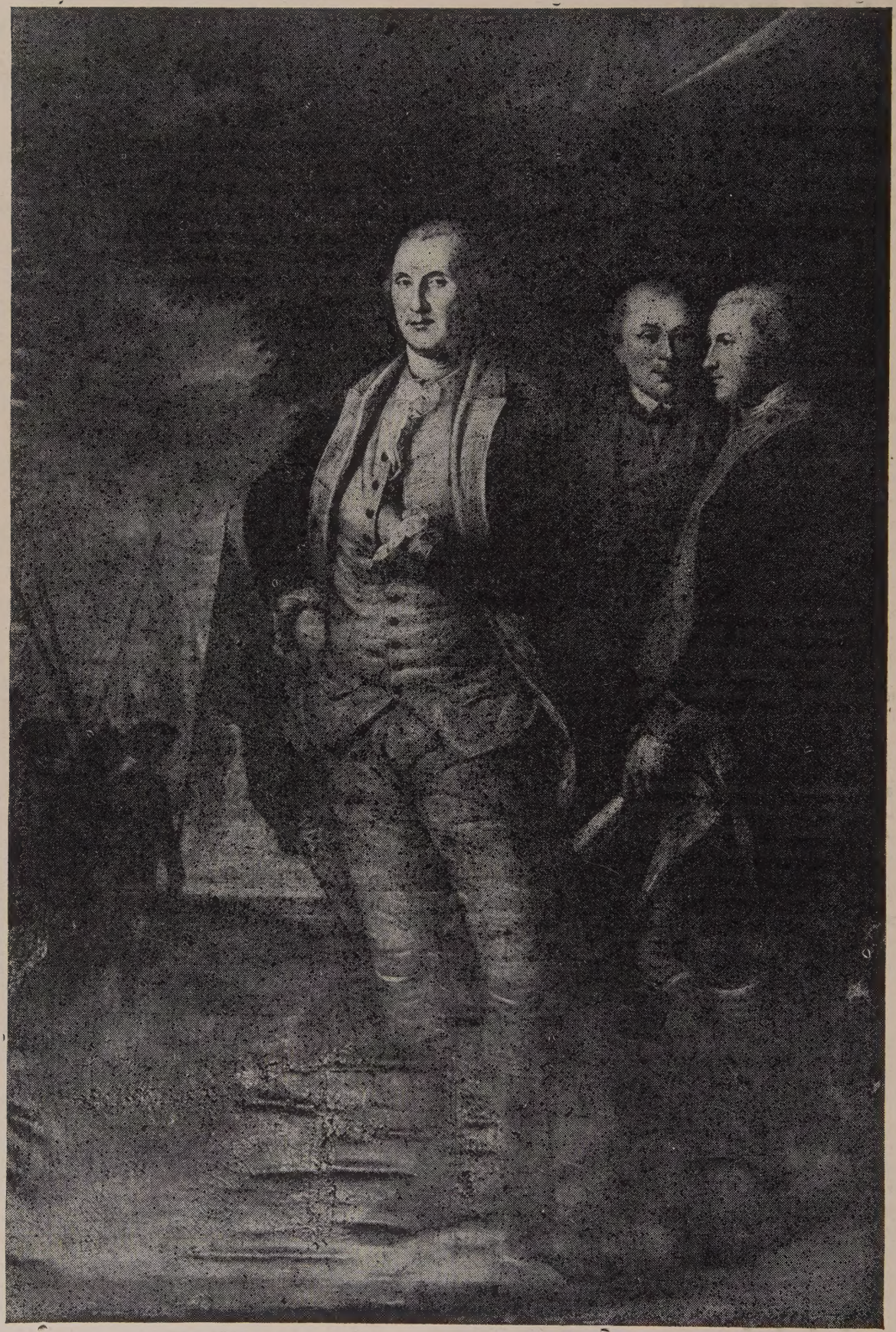

GENERALS WASHINGTON, TILGHMAN AND LAFAYETTE

Courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Prior to The War Between the States

By MISS LAURA VIRGINIA HALE

IN ante-bellum South there was as deep and vigorous interest in education which manifested itself from the earliest colonial times and resulted in a supurb system of home tuition, private academies, and classical universities, with special endowments, and the apprenticeship laws. But the fact that the Southern schools were not organized and supported like those of New England has led even so eminent an historian as McMaster to say, "in the Southern states education was almost wholly neglected". Since the conditions and needs of the two sections were totally different, the methods of the one could not be made the standard of the other. With the New England township system common schools were a logical development, but the scattered population of the Southern plantation made community cooperation both impossible and unnecessary. The Massachusetts law compelling every township of fifty householders to employ a teacher would not have resulted in the establishment of a single school if it had been enforced in some of the Southern states, for there were few portions of that section thickly enough settled to have fifty householders in an area equal to a New England township. Schooling, therefore become largely a matter of individual effort.

Elementary Education in the South

The children of the more prosperous classes received their elementary education from private tutors. Sometimes a number of families in the neighborhood employed a teacher who taught what is called an "old field school", many of which grew into rather pretentious institutions giving sound instruction in English, Mathematics and History. From them was imbibed the early training of some of the greatest characters in American history, among them George Washington.

The elementary training of the poor was supervised by the county courts and church vestries and the numerous orders in their records, dealing with this matter, testify to the various educational facilities in existence for the poor. Often they were allowed to share in the school privileges maintained by those who had means, but the greatest majority were sent to free schools founded and supported by benevolent and Christian organizations and philantropists. Beverley, writing in 1705, says: "There are large tracts of land, houses, and other things granted to free schools for the education of children in many parts of the country, some of which are a handsome maintenance to a master" There were sometimes as many as four of such schools in a single parish.

These endowments began as early as 1634 when, by the will of Benjamin Symes, valuable property was set apart to establish a school in Virginia for the free education of the children in Elizabeth City County. This legacy preceded John Harvard's famous gift for the institution bearing his name, and was the first foundation for free education made by an American citizen. A few years later Thomas Eaton endowed a similar school near that of Symes, and a fund representing these two ancient charities is used to carry on the Symes-Eaton Academy of present fame. Other notable examples were the Richard Ludlam bounty which supported four schools in South Carolina for nearly a century, and the endownment left by Richard Beresford for the education of the poor children of St. Thomas' Parish, still in effective operation. The largest legacy ever given by a single individual for elementary education was that of John McDonough who died in 1850, leaving $20,000,000 to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore for the establishment and support of schools "where the poor (and the poor only) of both sexes, of all classes and castes of color, shall have admittance free of expense." Among the best known of the educational activities of the Church was the Orphan House established at Bethesda, Georgia, by the noted evangelist, George Whitefield.

The apprenticeship system gained a unique and important place in Southern educational history, constituting a crude but distinct form of compulsory education. Under the general law, poor children and orphans were bound to a master or mistress for so many years, during which, they were given vocational training and three years of schooling in "reading, writing and arithmetic".

With all the agencies thus existing, it was the

boast of the Old South that no youth without influence or fortune, need suffer for the lack of educational advantages, since his merits were always recognized and was aided in his ambition by those who were powerful to aid. Many ambitious sons of the poor found their way to the academies, colleges and universities, and gained from them the best of instruction.

Public Education in the South

Jefferson's famous "bill for a more general diffusion of knowledge", introduced in the Virginia Legislature as early as 1779, was the first effort made for the establishment of a system of free schools in America. But the idea of education, as a governmental function, grew slowly in every part of the Union, and this was especially true of the South where a dominant religious and aristocratic conception of education naturally gave the color of charity to schools maintained at state expense. With the dawn of the great common school revival about 1830, however, the subject began to be more fully and definitely dealt with in the various state constitutions, and by 1860 every Southern state had created general systems of education supported by direct legislative appropriations, by the sale of public lands, or by permanent public-school endowments popularly known as "literary" funds. North Carolina was the second of all the United States to make constitutional provision for schools, and her ante-bellum system challenged a most favorable comparison with the best in the country.

These public schools of the Old South were, of course, chargeable with gross and serious mistakes, but considered as schemes for the benefit of the masses they just as certainly rescued thousands from the doom of hopeless ignorance, and constituted the first step in the ascent of others to honors, usefulness, and fame. Moreover, evidence found in the school laws and statistics of the various States reveals the fact that in origin, organization, and results educational effort in one section of the Union before the war was very similar to that in other sections.

The South has been berated for not educating the negro, but the slave was given the best education fitted for the life he was to live. He was trained in the school of discipline and service. The men were taught to be farmers, blacksmiths, and carpenters; stock-raisers, coachmen and butlers. The women were taught to cook, sew, spin and weave; to be dairymaids, chambermaids and washwomen.

Secondary Education in the South

Prior to the War between the States, much of the work now accomplished by the public high school, was performed by the "Latin grammar school" of colonial times, and by the academy which began to appear in the South about 1780 and rapidly gained first place in the ante-bellum field of secondary education. In 1850 there were in this section at least 2,000 academies, with more than 70,000 pupils. Most of them were private institutions, established and fostered by individual benefaction, by school societies, and religious denominations, particularly the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Tuition charges were universal though quite frequently children of the poorer classes were admitted free of charge in return for certain privileges and bounties granted by the state.

Although these schools furnished a practical education, the academies were especially designed to prepare students for college and the university. The success of their work is witnessed by many young men who went from them to enter the junior classes at Yale and Princeton, took high-stand in the leading colleges and universities of Europe. The time honored classical course was the popular one, including higher mathematics, history, philosophy, etc., but placing the greatest emphasis upon Greek and Latin, in which some of the tasks assigned and mastered would strike terror to the hearts of present-day high school pupils. There was much practice in oral reading and declamation of masterpieces of prose and poetry, throughout which, the students were supposed to learn what gestures were required to build Rome, destroy Carthage; how Regulus should address the Senate, or Spartacus the gladiators; how Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo—or, indeed, how Patrick Henry chose liberty or death. The effort made to combine interesting reading with moral training and lessons in patriotism developed a wholesome devoted American spirit which proved a powerful influence in the early nineteenth century history of our nation.

Many of these academies had long conspicuous careers. Among them, Prince Edward, out of which developed Washington and Lee University; David Caldwell's celebrated "log college" in North Carolina; Martin Academy, chartered in Tennessee as the first educational institution established in the Mississippi Valley; the classical "Willington" founded by Moses Waddel in the wild woods of Georgia. Two interesting veriants of the academy were the manual-labor and military schools, which became quite popular among Southerners.

The young women of the South were sent to female seminaries known as "boarding" or "fin-

ishing" schools, where they acquired a liberal education in literature, music and art. The attention given by these schools to training in manners and social graces produced a womanhood which stands alone in our nation's history.

Higher Education in the South

Prior to 1860, the South led America in institutions of higher learning, and during the decade directly preceding the War, made greater progress in this field than any other part of the country. There were three times as many colleges in the South as were found in New England and the Middle States combined, and twice as many students per thousand white population attended college. Many planters sent their sons to England to finish their education, and the names of prominent Southern families are frequent in the registers of Eton, Oxford and Cambridge.

Even Neill, that arch-detractor of the glories of "Old Virginia", admits that she established the first college in America when, as early as 1619, she planned and organized Henrico. It was later destroyed by a terrible Indian Massacre, 1622, but William and Mary, founded in 1693, is America's second oldest educational institution. Three well-known Southern schools which have had a continuous existence from the eighteenth century are the College of Charleston, South Carolina; and Washington and St. John's Colleges in Maryland.

All of the early colleges were established under ecclesiastical patronage, and this denominational activity was increased as the gradual secularization and growth of institutions receiving state aid resulted in an indifference to religious education. Some of the most celebrated of these church schools were Randolph-Macon, Emory and Trinity founded by the Methodists; Hampden-Sidney, Erskine and Central University by the Presbyterians; and Mercer and Furman Universities, by the Baptists.

By 1860 there were more than fifty female colleges in the South and that section may justly lay claim to leadership in this field. Elizabeth Academy established at Washington, Tennessee, in 1818 was the first American institution chartered for the higher education of women. Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Georgia, was the first institution in the world to confer degrees upon women. Blount College, out of which grew the University of Tennessee, was the first in the country to permit co-education.

All of the Southern states except Arkansas, Texas and Florida, had universities in successful operation before 1860, and a glance at the alumni emphatically refutes the popular statement that most of the South's great men in this earlier period were educated in the North. Georgia had the first state university chartered in America, while that of North Carolina has had a continuous existence on the same site and under the same name for a longer period of time than any other. No American college has trained a larger proportion of men who became distinguished in the affairs of the nation than has the University of South Carolina. In 1860 its requirements for admission were higher than those of Columbia, and Jefferson chose it for his grandsons to attend in preference to any other American college. The University of Virginia, since its opening has ranked among the foremost institutions in scholarship and influence.

The South was the pioneer in legal education, William and Mary having established a chair of municipal law before any other American institution had deemed one necessary or expedient. From that time law schools multiplied rapidly, and legal education, as provided for the young men of the ante-bellum South was more extensive, thorough, and liberal than that offered in any other section. The University of Virginia, Transylvania, and Cumberland were particularly famous for their law schools, Cumberland's being in 1858, the largest and most effective in the country.

Medical schools sprang up in the South from the time of the Revolution and the first dental college in the world was organized in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1840.

The colleges and universities of the ante-bellum South led in breaking away from the old conventional curriculum of American institutions. William and Mary had the first full professorship in Mathematics, the first chair of History and Political Science, the first school of modern languages, and originated the lecture system of instruction. To most persons the elective system is a Harvard discovery, but the Southerner who is at all interested in such matters smiles and thinks of the University of Virginia where Thomas Jefferson originated not only the elective system, but the practice of grouping subjects into independent schools and the honor policy of student government. The emphasis that has been laid of late years upon the study of English in our schools and colleges received its first impetus from Randolph-Macon College when as early as 1836 it devoted a separate chair of English literature. Alabama Polytechnic Institute had the first chair of Electrical Engineering. South Carolina College introduced the study of Chemistry into its course in 1811. It is quite remarkable that in almost every Southern institution before the War Between The States much interest was taken in Astronomy, and

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Thomas Jefferson and Slavery

By DR. R. E. SWINDLER

THIS article is not written with the idea either justifying or of condemning Jefferson's viewpoint in our country. Its purpose, rather, is to give some pertinent facts in the situation and to show how this great statesman's passion for the principle and practice of democracy extended even to his consideration of the political and social relationships of the two races.

Bowers, in his book "Jefferson and Hamilton" says: "Jefferson was a humanitarian ahead of his time—. That this humanitarian impulse was not confined to people at a distance is shown in his relations to his own servants, both the employees and the slaves. A woman of fashion commented on 'the most perfect servants at the White House' during his eight years there and the significant circumstance to find him at his best. One picture will suffice. It is on the occasion of his return to Monticello from his French mission. At the foot of the hill all the slaves in their gaudiest attire are assembled to meet him. The carriage appears down the road. The slaves, laughing, shouting, rush forward to welcome him, unhitch the horses to draw the carriage up the steep hill, some pulling, some pushing, and others huddled in a dark mass around the vehicle. Some kiss his hands, others his feet, and it is long after he reaches the house before he is permitted to enter. This was long before the day when correspondents with their cameras pursued public men and demonstrations were staged. Here was a master who loved his slaves."

He was equally considerate and just to the race in the stand he took on the African slave trade. Eagerly and long he fought on every opportunity against the practice on the helpless blacks, whether those who trafficed in this business were New Englanders, Britishers, or people of our own southland. And, with respect to the institution of slavery itself in his own day and generation, all who are acquainted with the history of our country will recall his classic statement: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that

Scenes enacted in the lawn at Monticello by University of Virginia Students and Faculty—Courtesy Va. State Chamber of Commerce

his justice cannot sleep forever." He believed that slavery should be abolished and the slaves should be transported to some part of the world where they might have a country of their own. And in such sentiments and convictions as these he was in agreement with the vast majority of the citizens of the Piedmont and Western Virginia. This whole western region was peopled by white farmers who were in constant opposition to the slave holding citizens of the coastal plains.

As early as 1774 he had rebuked the British government for not lending its support to Virginia plans for regulating and suppressing the bringing of slaves into the colony. And, in his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, he had condemned the slave trade as "piratical warfare and a cruel war against human nature". Also, in a presidential message in December, 1806, he called the attention of Congress to the coming time at which the national government might prohibit "those violations of human rights which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have been eager to proscribe".

Although a slave master himself, he actually worked out a plan for gradual emancipation of the slaves; and many are the testimonials that he was "the most indulgent of slave masters". Just what position he would have taken later, had he lived further South in the real "land of cotton", no one can say with certainty; for these statements of his were made before the invention of the cotton gin had actually made slavery highly profitable for that section, if not an economic necessity.

Another evidence of Jefferson's intense convictions on this subject is shown in the fact that, although other great leaders of Virginia, such as Washington, Madison, Mason, Randolph and Richard Henry Lee, looked upon slavery in Virginia with disfavor, it was Jefferson, who was most outspoken and determined in opposition to the practice. An outstanding example, as a case in point, is his work to exclude slavery in the Northwest Territory, which actually was accomplished in The Ordinance of 1787 for the government of this territory. The so-called "Jefferson-Lemen Compact" very clearly reveals the strength and persistence of his efforts to accomplish this end. This is illustrated by such communications as the following: (Jefferson) James Lemen—suggested to me that we make the transfer (of the Northwest Territory to the United States), and that slavery be excluded; and it so impressed and influenced me that whatever is due

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Scenes enacted in the lawn at Monticello by University of Virginia Students and Faculty—Courtesy Va. State Chamber of Commerce

Mount Vernon---The Haven of Rest

GEORGE Washington going forth from his home to fill the numerous high offices thrust upon him, must have departed with a certain complacency of mind, from the knowledge that for him there would always be a "Haven of Rest" to which he might return—his beloved home —Mount Vernon on the wide expanse of the Potomac River, near Alexandria, Virginia.

So constantly is Washington presented to the world in great patriotic roles, as a gallant soldier, a far sighted statesman, a famous first president, the Father of our Country, we loose sight of Washington, the man, who loved his home and delighted in the simple joys of domestic life about his own hearth.

When President Washington had completed his second term of office as Chief Executive in 1797, the Washington family returned to Mount Vernon to stay.

The residence, which has always been considered one of the most beautiful in Virginia, began to assume a more elaborate appearance for the immediate care bestowed upon it. Flowers and shrubs bloomed again in orderly profusion, driveway and walks alluringly stretched like a silver ribbon between the velvet bands of greensward, winding between the noble trees and to the banks of the placid river.

The interior of the mansion immediately acquired a more elaborate apparance as handsome furniture was installed and the silver, glass, china and paintings obtained while in Philadelphia, were placed in the rooms together with rare curios and gorgeous presents sent from every country by friends and admirers of the First President and his wife.

Life at Mount Vernon, during the months which followed, has been charmingly described by a young Philadelphia girl whom Mrs. Washington invited to visit her soon after their return home.

"I have just returned from a visit to Mount Vernon and have been really quite delighted with the place and its inhabitants. I stayed there but three days and two nights but in that time received so much attention from President and Mrs. Washington that I never can forget. I have promised to stay some time with them before I return to Philadelphia, which I shall most readily do as I never in my life felt more perfectly at home than with them. They live in great style with utmost regularity. Breakfast is on the table at seven o'clock, dinner at three, tea at seven and supper at nine. The hours before breakfast are spent in any manner most agreeable to the individual. After breakfast we work, read or attend to Miss Custis, who plays most charmingly on the piano until about twelve o'clock when we dress for dinner. This is only the females of the family. The male part never make their appearance from the time of breakfast until dinner. The President employs his mornings in riding over the farm. He gave me an invitation to get up behind him which I very unexpectedly accepted and he was under the necessity of offering some excuse to get off, which however, he did not fairly do until he promised I should accompany him at another time. He is one of the most charming men in the world, always in good spirits, and makes it his chief duty to render all around him as happy as possible. His attentions to young Lafayette are exactly those he would pay his own son and are received as they should be by him. He is one of the most pleasing young men that I have ever known, indeed the situation of his family would alone render him interesting, no part of which is ever spoken of without his shedding tears. But to conclude with the amusements of the day—after the ladies left the drawing-room we spent the hours until tea time in conversation, reading or writing, as is most agreeable to us, when we resort to a large magnificent portico at the back of the house where the tea equipage was paraded in order. After tea we talked until the dew began to fall, when we again turned our steps to the portico which commands a most extensive view of the Potomac and the adjacent country. The prospect is most noble indeed and at the same time beautifully romantic. We sit in this delightful place admiring the scenery around, rendered more beautiful from the serenity of the evening and the moon which shone most sweetly and appeared to greater advantage as it played upon the water, together with the most beautiful music from Miss Custis and Mr. Lafayette, and I can't say to what length my fancy would have led me if I had been suffered to remain uninterrupted much longer. Precisely at nine o'clock my reveries were disturbed by the servants calling us to supper which consisted of fruit and cream, cake and wine, etc. We sat at the table until ten o'clock when we retired to our respective apartments, though not to bed, at least I did not, preferring the contemplation of the beauties around me (of

which I had a full view from my chamber window) to spend my time in sleep. You don't know what a reformation has taken place as to my rising of a morning. I am not seldom in bed after five and all the time I was at Mount Vernon I was up at four to see the sun rise which I am sure is not so beautiful in any other place. Mrs. Washington was quite surprised to hear that I had been out before breakfast and when the President told her he saw me out a little after four she scolded."

Nellie Custis, in a letter to Mrs. Oliver Wolcott, spoke of her "grandpa," as she always called him, as "Farmer Washington." It is traditionally told of this young girl that she was decidedly fond of walking alone in the woods in the moonlight. Her grandmother thinking that this was unwise, exacted a promise of her that she would never do it again. Once Mrs. Washington was seated in her favorite arm chair in the drawing room when Nellie entered. She had learned that the lass had broken her promise. At once she began to reprove her in General Washington's presence. The girl was reminded of her promise and taxed with delinquency. She frankly admitted her fault but offered no excuse, moving as she talked toward the door, when she heard her beloved adopted father trying to intercede for her. Addressing his wife in low tones he said, "I would say no more about it, perhaps she was not alone." General Washington possibly meant, as is usual with young people, she was accompanied by a male companion. His intercession stopped the culprit in her retreat. She vigorously opened the door, advanced to the General holding her head very high, and said, "Sir, you brought me up to speak the truth. When I told grand mamma I was alone, I was alone I hope that you believe me." In reply, George Washington, deeply impressed by the earnestness of the girl made one of his profound bows and in an humble manner said, "I beg your pardon."

Nellie Custis was married at Mount Vernon. The occasion was made a festive one. She paid General Washington the high compliment of being married on his birthday, which chanced to be the last one spent on earth. There is a card of invitation written in General Washington's well-known hand writing on the day of the wedding, February 22, 1799, in which he invites Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ramsey to dine at Mount Vernon on Tuesday next "with the young couples just married." Apparently no bridal tour was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, as it was not the fashion of the period. After General Washington's death his bereaved widow could not live in the big mansion alone, and it was Nellie Custis Lewis and her husband who lived with her until her death.

These latter days at Mount Vernon passed very pleasantly for General and Mrs. Washington. Agricultural pursuits had always been the former's great hobby, and he now gave up his time principally to managing his vast estates. On one occasion when one of George Washington's comrades-in-arms called at Mount Vernon to see his old Chief, he was told that the General was making his daily inspection of the plantations. The visitor decided to go out to meet him and was directed to look for "an old gentleman with a white hat and umbrella riding alone on horseback." Hospitality now as well as in former years, was the dominating spirit at Mount Vernon. On writing to a friend about this period, George Washington said that the night previous he and Mrs. Washington had dined alone, and it was the first time in many years. This mansion on the banks of the Potomac was certainly a typical southern home. Thither flocked the many officers who had served under the Commander, old Revolutionary soldiers of the ranks, Members of Congress, diplomats, planters and friends and admirers from every section of the country and from abroad.

In the early autumn of 1799 General Washington learned that the last of his brothers, Charles Washington, had passed away. His sister, Betty, Mrs. Fielding Lewis, had died the year before. The great man was deeply affected. He immediately wrote to a relative, Colonel Burgess Ball, who had informed him of his brother's death, a letter in in which is the following paragraph:

"I was the first and am now the last, of my father's children by the second marriage who remain. When I shall be called upon to follow them, is known only to the giver of life. When the summons comes, I shall endeavor to obey it with good grace."

His brother's death certainly sobered considerably his life, but it was typical of him to go about his affairs just as usual. Winter had now set in; and although it was not more severe than usual, it seemed to make an impression on General Washington. On the 12th of December, 1799 he wrote in his diary:

"Morning cloudy. Wind at No. Et., and Mer. 33. A large circle around the Moon last Night. About 10 o'clock it began to snow, and soon after to Hail, and then to a settled cold Rain. Mer. 28 at Night."

The following day he made the customary entry in his diary without referring to any indisposition, and these were the last words ever penned by him. It was midnight this same day before he retired to his room. Apparently he was not feeling well, and in replying to his wife's anxious comments he said:

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Short Sketchs of Famous Generals

Who Fought in The Revolutionary War

At Yorktown, Virginia, stands a magnificent monument erected to the victory which gave the American colonies freedom and where the Aide of General Cornwallis, the British leader, presented his sword to General George Washington's envoy, in token of surrender. On that great and momentous day, there were with General Washington many of his generals, who had been chief support of their fearless and intrepid commander through the long and unequal struggle and whose joy it was through the years to say, "they had seen the surrender at Yorktown". Among these were both American and foreign born, who entered the war at the call of the oppressed, tax burdened and invaded colonies. Among these were General Mordecai Gist, handsome, dashing, brave, who won an imperishable name in the disasterous battle of Camden, and at Long Island, where he fought side by side with his men until the company was literally cut to pieces. It has been said of him that he never seemed to know fear, and at Camden was seen amidst the smoke of battle, dashing to the very front lines with a smile on his boyish face, rallying his men in the face of defeat, against overwhelming odds. His smile radiated the sterness of the line drawn for surrender at Yorktown, where it was difficult to restrain joy over the event of that day, the greatest in our country's history.

COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU

Another who took part in the fighting around Yorktown which culminated in the surrender, was the brave French officer, Count De Rochambeau, who was sent with 6,000 troops to aid Washington and who with his men were blockaded for a year in Rhode Island by the British Finally joining Washington on the Hudson in 1781. After the surrender, he returned to France where he narrowly escaped death on the guillotine for his lack of sympathy with the leaders of the French Revolution. After order was restored in the country, his estates which had been confiscated were given back to him. He was a distinguished soldier and leader; loved and admired by his American friends.

* * * *

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

Marquis de La Fayette was only nineteen, when stationed as Captain of Dragoons, at Metz, one of the garrisoned towns of France. While here during the summer of 1776, he met the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, at a grand entertainment given by the commander, to this distinguished visitor. The prince narrated the revolt of the American colonies and their subsequent Declaration of Independence. La Fayette was facinated by the story. Later, he consulted with several of his friends but received little information or encouragement. He did not abandon the thought,

SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN

Courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

General Mordecai Gist Liet. Gen. Counte de Rochambeau Maj. Gen. Marquis de Lafayette

Courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

however, and later met Baron DeKalb who was planning to join the colonies under the insistence of Silas Deane, the American Commissioner in Paris. After a call upon Mr. Deane, and hearing the complete story, La Fayette decided upon fitting out his own company and ship, and starting to the assistance of the country across the sea. His young wife was as enthusiastic as he. Although he was persuaded many times not to attempt the undertaking, he persisted, until finally a royal order was issued to prevent him from purchasing a ship and outfitting it. He escaped across the border into Spain with DeKalb and ten other officers and started for America. He landed after a stormy passage near Georgetown, S. C. and spent the first night in America with Major Huger. He then hastened to Charleston and to Philadelphia. He first met Washington at a dinner party and Washington won the young nobleman's heart at once by his cordial manner. He invited the young man to make his headquarters at his home. Then and even after, the arms of the American people were open to this beloved young Frenchman. He was in command at the storming of one of the two redoubts at the capture of Yorktown.

There had been some playful remarks among the allies as to whether the French or Americans would carry the redoubts first and La Fayette sent word to the commander of the French, Baron de Viamenel that he was in. Tell the Marquis "I will be with him in five minutes was the reply message," and he was.

* * * *

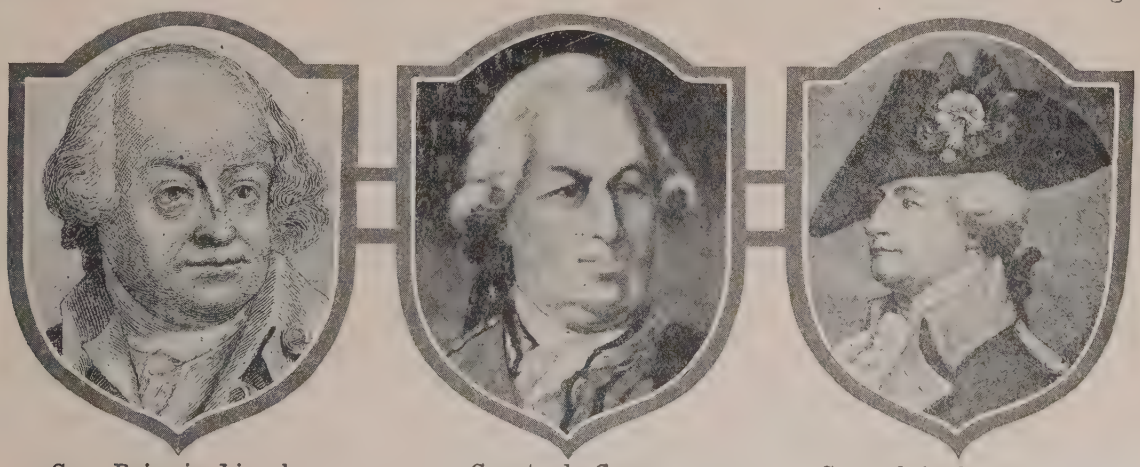
GOVERNOR THOMAS NELSON

Governor Thomas Nelson was born at Yorktown and in defending it, he gave every effort to the destruction of his home, the famous Nelson House where today one may see the cannon ball which Thomas Nelson paid his gunner to place there, in order to destroy, if possible the English who were quartered in the residence. He was renowned for his patriotism and his large contributions of funds to the American cause. He died in Hanover County, Virginia in 1789. He was Governor of his beloved state for only one year and forced to resign on account of ill health.

* * * *

MAJOR-GENERAL BARON VON STEUBEN

Of those who joined their fame and fortunes irrevocably with the American forces, Baron Von Steuben was one who sacrificed to the greatest ex-



Gen. Bejamin Lincoln Counte de Grasse General Anthony Wayne

Courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

Governor Thomas Nelson Maj. Gen. Baron Von Steuben Gen. Charles Marquis Cornwallis

Courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

tent all he had to give, and received less financial re-embursement and glory than was accorded any other great general of the Revolution. America, where he spent his last days, and which he loved with the devotion of his great soul, has never accorded him the honors due such a man and such a friend, His greatest joy in life was the fact that he was at the surrender of Cornwallis. He gave to America its first lesson in real military training and many of his tactics are still used in this country.

* * * *

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN

General Lincoln was one of the unfortunate leaders of the Revolutionary War, as in no case where he led in person, did he ever win a victory. He was not a leader nor at all suited for the position he held, yet he had many exceptional qualities and should not be censured for his losses in the manner in which historians have blamed him, but he was not a man of genius nor did he possess the exceptional ability of the other generals in the army. He was born in Massachusetts and the title of Major-General was bestowed upon him by the Provincial Congress of his state. Washington credited him with ability and courage and accurate judgment and elevated him to his position in the army. He became a prisoner of war in 1781 and was exchanged in time to be at the surrender of Yorktown. Washington delegated to him the honor of receiving the sword of Cornwallis at the surrender. In October of 1781, he was appointed Secretary of War in which office he remained for two years. Washington was always his staunch friend and defender. He served his state and country in many official capacities and lived to a good age. He died May 1810 after a short illness.

* * * *

COUNT DE GRASSE

Noseing the French fleet into the land locked harbor at Yorktown, Count de Grasse sealed the fate of the British. Enemy to the front of their troops on land, and the French vessels at the mouth of York River, there was nothing to do but lay down their arms. Count de Grasse worked mircles in his war against the British by sea and the last great victory was defeating Admiral Graves in Chesapeake Bay. Salutes from his guns welcomed in the dawn of freedom to America.

* * * *

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

"Mad Anthony" was the name he won for his bravery and daring which have been conceeded to have been the outstanding synonym for all his headlong, unapproachable deeds of the Revolutionary War. Far more exciting and thrilling are the deeds of Anthony Wayne than the best writers of daring adventure can imagine today.

Men in his class have been favorites with the masses of all ages.

He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and when a small boy began playing soldier. His school master, writing his father, complained that he kept two-thirds of the pupils distracted all the time with his battles and sieges. "He may make a soldier if he has brains enough but nothing else," he strangly states. So Wayne was sent to Philadelphia Academy where he remained until he was eighteen and then began the work of a suveyor.

A company of merchants having formed an association for the purpose of buying Nova Scotia, Wayne was chosen to survey the land. Upon his return, he married and settled down as everyone thought, in his native country. Not Anthony. He never settled down. When war was declared he took his troop of volunteers into encampment and drilled them until they appeared veterans rather than mere military recruits. In January 1776, he was appointed on the Pennsylvania Colonials and in the spring ordered to Canada. Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point, ring with the name and re-

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Work of The Continental Congress

During the War of The Revolution

WHEN the Second Continental Congress went into session, May 1775, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the handful of men from the thirteen colonies, fifty-six in all, under the leadership of John Hancock, as President, began the most momentous work ever started on this continent, one which they well realized involved not alone the immediate future and existence of the American Colonies, but thousands of yet unborn, too, were an integral part of every action of which they would be responsible.

If the first Continental Congress had commenced difficult work, this had to continue with every difficulty increased. At the epoch of the former, war was eminent; now it had commenced it must be pushed with vigor.

As it usually happens in all new enterprises, the minds were full of ardor. There was a great sentiment toward the object at present, many believed it to be a flurry which would soon blow over, but Congress believed and announced that the contest would be long and serious.

It was little to be expected, that a population until then, comparatively pacific, engaged in agricultural pursuits and commerce, could at once learn the art of war and be willing to devote themselves to it with constancy and without reserve. Congress feared, and rightly so, that when this first fervor abated, the people would again turn their thoughts to home and the former life of rustic ease. It was therefore, no little difficulty for Congress to begin plans to form regulations and take measures, capable of maintaining the zeal of the people, and to impart to its laws the influence which at first had been exercised by public opinion.

What obstacles did they not have to surmount, in order to reduce the number collected in haste and in tumult to that state of rigorous discipline, without which there was little hope for success. Neither was it an easy task to prevent the out-cropping of sectional jealousies, which had existed between the colonies in the past and which might now cause an internal disruptment, fatal to all.

The money requisite to defray expenses of the war was almost totally wanting and there was no immediate prospect of remedying this serious defect.

The want of arms and munitions of war, was no less afflicting; not that there was a total lack of provision of military stores, but it was far from adequate, and certainly not enough to resist the forces of England. Foreign aid was not to be depended upon, and they certainly could not be expected to declare themselves openly in favor of America until some signal victory or achievement would merit their recognition.

Another object of prime interest which demanded the immediate attention of Congress was that of ascertaining what line of conduct the Indian nations were likely to observe in the present contest. Their neutrality or adhesion to one or the other party was essentially important to the whole enterprise. Easily swayed by gifts and a desire for plunder and pillage, they would be more easily gratified if they aligned themselves with England, than with the colonies. Canada presented an easy way of communication, as the majority of the tribes resided along the Great Lakes and to the rear of the colonial settlements.

But of all obstacles which Congress had to surmount, was the jealousy of the provincial assemblies. The provinces had joined the league, and taken part in the war, it was now requisite that each should concur in the actions of the general council, which directed the administration, and all the movement of the body politic should tend toward the same object. Such had been the origin of the American Congress, but this body could not take the government of all parts of the Confederacy without assuming a portion of the authority which belonged to the provincial Assemblies, such as raising an army, appointing generals, imposing taxes.

Selection of Officers

The first work of Congress must of necessity be the appointment of a generalissimo; on this alone might depend the good or ill of the supreme undertaking. When the names were considered, naturally that of Israel Putnam was among the first to be discussed. But Putnam was not a young man, in fact he was far past middle age. He had received little education and lacked a most necessary asset, a strategist's mind. He had strongly expressed himself for independence. Then too, Putnam was a poor man and unable to finance his

career as the head of the army. Although the record merited the coveted position Congress feared his direct speech and action. Neither would the south look with favor upon a northern commander. Next, the names of Gates and Lee were considered both of whom enjoyed great esteem; but both, while experienced and well qualified, were born in England. Lee was a man of impetuous character and hated tyranny rather than loved liberty.

When the vote was taken, the choice fell upon George Washington, a member of Congress from Virginia, as the most available man. Native born, trained by actual experience in war tactics, of considerable fortune and further more favored by north and south alike with few exceptions. He was forty-four years of age, well qualified to direct affairs. Therefore, it was not a surprise that the election was received with pleasure and proved agreeable to all.

Having given a chief to the Union, Congress wishing to demonstrate their resolve to adhere to, maintain and assist the newly chosen leader selected other experienced officers, who might second Washington. They appointed Artemas Ward first major-general; Charles Lee, second major-general; and Philip Scuyler, third major-general. Horatio Gates was named adjutant-general. After a few days consideration and voting, eight brigadier-generals were named as follows, Seth Pomeroy, William Heath and John Thomas of Massachusetts; Richard Montgomery of New York; David Wooster and John Spence of Connecticut; John Sullivan of New Hampshire; Nathaniel Greene of Rhode Island.

Organization of an Army

There now remained a most important part of organization work before Congress, one which was extremely essential and which had to be handled in the most delicate and diplomatic manner. An army had to be raised and at once. A small detachment of undisciplined recruits had gathered around Boston and were encamped there with no regulations, maintaining themselves in disorder and uncleanliness with their minds still characteristic of citizens and dependents of another country, rather than that of warriors; sincere in their belief that the trouble with England would soon "blow over" and entertaining no idea of remaining away from home and family for any length of time. It was to this group that Washington and Lee rushed as fast as possible, and to which the thoughts of Congress first turned. The country must be put in a state of defense, but while doing this, placations and promises were held out to the citizens that every thing possible would be done to to appease the anger of the Mother Country. It was necessary withal to consider that if there was to be war, as was probable, that before the arrival of troops from England, there should be established throughout the colonies, light troops suitable for rapid movement in a country broken by ravines, rivers, mountains and forests. Accordingly Congress resolved that they should raise immediately a sufficient number of riflemen, who, the moment they were formed into companies, should be marched to Boston to protect the troops already there. These were to be recruited from Pennsylvania and Virginia, the two sections must favorably inclined toward disunion with the British government. Following the battle of Breed's Hill two companies were formed and by August fourteen hundred men lightly equipped with rifles of great projectile power arrived in Boston. While this re-enforcement had been sent north, Congress employed themselves with extreme activity in taking measures calculated to keep on foot the move to augment and equip the army. Accordingly it was recommended that all the colonies should put themselves in a state of defense and provide themselves with the greatest number of men, arms, munitions and food supplies. The provincial assemblies and conventions seconded admirably the operation of Congress; and the people obeyed with incredible promptitude, the orders of authority. Perceiving this attitude among the people, Congress took courage and recommended that all men fit to bear arms, in each colony, from the age of sixteen to fifty, should form themselves into regular companies, furnish themselves with arms, organize into battalions on the footing of habitual self defense and that a fourth part of the militia in each colony should be selected to serve as "Minute Men" always ready to march, whenever and wherever they might be needed.

Equipping The Army

When Congress completed a tentative inventory of the amount of available powder in the colonies, the stock represented around ten thousand pounds which would furnish each man in the army at that time with about nine charges per man. In this scarcity and danger, the American forces remained for at least fifteen days, and if England had landed its forces at this crucial period instead of later, it would have soon been "all over" with the Colonies. At length, by extreme extortion of the committee of New Jersey, a few tons more powder arrived in camp at Boston which supplied for a time the greatest necessity of the army. Congress advised that it was immediately imperative that a diligent search for saltpeter and sulphur be made without delay. An exact scrutiny was commenced of cellars and stables for this material so essential in

warfare. Messages were sent to the Lead Mines and Salt Lick in Southwestern Virginia to at once ship by boat and wagon train all available material to be used in manufacture of munitions of war. In an incredibly short time, huge rafts were floated down New River loaded with lead and every available wagon in the mountain section was headed east with loads of salt. Manufacture of gunpowder and foundries for cannon were seen rising and every village was the scene of busy preparation for the days of war. Every section was filled with zeal for liberty and in Pennsylvania, even the women were resolved to work in factories, arm troops, or if necessary, to take up arms in the defense of their country.

New York was the great fear of Congress and upon this province they cast an anxious eye for it abounded with loyalists and it was must exposed to a naval attack by the enemy. To obviate these dangers, 5,000 infantry were ordered by Congress to be stationed in the enviroment of New York, and in order to secure for these soldiers the succor they might need if wounded or ill, a hospital was established which would accomodate a large number of men, with Dr. Benjamin Church, principal army physician in charge.

Postal Service

Never in the history of the country has it been so important to get messages from one section to another as during those trying months when Congress sat through summer heat planning a campaign, without resources, dangling as it were, over the crater rim, fearful of invasion abroad and divided loyalty at home with Indian atrocity. Their wits matched against a nation. The position of the post must be confided to zealous and faithful men and Congress decision fell upon Bejamin Franklin as director-general of this important department. Franklin had held this position in England and had lost it on account of having shown such decided attachment to the privileges of the American colonies. Regular mails were established upon the routes from Falmouth to New England, by way of Philadelphia, and on south to Savannah, Ga.

The intention of Congress was to fill every section of the Union with the utmost cheerfulness. The few papers were to be kept constantly supplied with the most encouraging items in regard to the delights of summer camp life and to the needs of military training for young men, and only the brightest and best news was to be presented to the provincials of various sections. Farmers were advised not to enter the army, but to continue farming on as large scale as possible especially were they urged to raise as much grain as could be handled on their acreage. What letter writers were these fifty-six diligent men! Day and night, night and day, by turn, by relay, the wrote, wrote, wrote. Letters home, letters to newspapers, letters to be posted in taverns and inns. Letters for troops, letters for provisions, letters for munitions, letters, letters, letters, hundreds of them to assist in keeping up the morale and the enthusiasm of the people. As political men make use of religion as an instrument to arrive at wordly ends, so they turned their attentions now to creating interest in the cause of liberty by use of the pulpit. At their instigation the synods of Philadelphia and New York issued a pastoral letter which was read to crowded congregations in all the churches and it has been said attendance immediately increased when it was known that such letters were to be a part of the days devotionals. These epistles were indeed skillful works of art. They stated that the clergy at all times were opposed to war. That they could only observe a scrupulous silence as they were unwilling to be an instrument of discord, but things had come to such a pass that the existence of the church itself was threatened and they as christians must go forth and exort the people to fight for their equal rights and their country's independence. They presented the cause of America as the cause of God and justified by Him. Congress declared a day of fasting and prayer and attended service in a body, where discourses adapted to the occasion were to be pronounced. Just as they were about to enter the church in Philadelphia, dispatches were received from Georgia announcing the province had joined the confederation and had appointed five delegates as their representation in Congress. This news was accepted with great joy by all as a happy augury, especially so, as it was received at such a time.

Placating The Indians

Having provided men and arms, Congress took into consideration the means of gaining the Indian nations, respecting whose disposition they were not without a certain anxiety. Well they knew that efforts had been put forth by Gage of Boston and General Carleton of Canada to induce the Cherokees and the Six Tribes, with money and with presents, to take up arms against the colonies. This must be offset at once if possible. In order to proceed with more method, Congress made an ideal division of the Indian tribes into as many districts as there were tribes, and stationed with each, an agent, who knowing the language, customs, country of these savages, should observe their motions, satisfy their desires, provide for their wants and in fact keep them entertained and pleased; and to keep off the land so districted any English agents who might come among the Indians. When the

Mohawk Indians sent a belt to those inhabitants of Stockbridge, the event was a happy one and the news of this peace offering was sent immediately to all towns and districts. Later the Senecas, another Indian tribe, prepared to take up arms in favor of the Colonies and this event was followed by both French and Indians in Canada declaring themselves in favor of the Colonies. One by one the Nations were drawn into the conflict by promise or actual participation. This did not keep the English from endeavoring to employ the Indians, but with little success, as the guard placed upon them by Congress was sufficient to control any outbreak or hositility. Having succeeded in this quarter, Congress turned its attention to the Canadians and Irish.

Concilliating The Canadians and Irish

In the midst of these cares, Congress had not forgotten how very important it was to conciliate the friendship of the Canadians in order that they either make a common cause with the Americans, or, at least, stand neutral. The first letter written the high officials had not been without its effect and now they prepared to send a second letter by which they hoped to securely cement a bond of friendship.

It was necessary to work with great care and caution, as the inhabitants had been highly displeased at the action of Quebec and those around Montreal, equally so at the occupation of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, but Congress knew that they would prefer a mild government, such as exercised by the Colonies, in preference to that of either England or France and now prepared to remove by message all suspicions and jealousies, and if possible to induce them to take up arms or have a part in the quarrel with the Mother Country.

General Carleton who had been placed in charge of Canada as governor, had almost unlimited liberty. He could appoint or dismiss at will, members of his council, compel the natives as he saw fit, construct forts or dismantle them, call out forces to march against any foe he chose to recognize; and place on the King's payroll such volunteers as should present themselves and be received by him. The Americans learned, besides, that fifteen thousand muskets were to be sent to the Catholics of this country with the expectation of gathering together a strong company to go against the Americans. Lord North had, in address to parliament, intimated as much. The moment was critical in extreme and it was feared that without prompt action, the Canadians would take some action against the Colonies.

On account of the power exercised by General Carleton over the Canadians, Congress decided not to write a letter to the Governor, but "To the oppressed Inhabitants of Canada". It was strong in thought, expressed in an elegant and spirited style. It reminded them that their late address had intimated that they espoused the cause of the American colonies in their oppression and that now the new form of government was being forced upon them. That thus, their wives and children were made slaves with them, nothing they had could longer be called their own, that the fruits of their labor and industry were being taken from them by a rapacious and avaricious governor. That they were liable to be transported into foreign countries to fight a foe they knew not. The enjoyment of their religion depended upon the acts of a Governor. That their priests were exposed to expulsion, banishment, ruin. The wealth they were accumulating would be used to enrich a foreign king and prince in dissolute life. But by giving assent to this new government of America they might in extremity seek protection from them and come to this part of America to have freedom from English oppression and danger of French peril by being sent into the southern islands of the West Indies. Very plainly they stated that the colonists had planned to live free or not at all. They expressed themselves as friends and not enemies of all Canada. That the talking of the fortresses and arms and vessels on the Lakes, was but necessity a measure of precaution and not one of disregard for their country which they held in high esteem. They closed the lengthy epistle with the invitation that the Canadians would join them in the defense of common liberty for all.

This address had the effect the authors desired, at least in that it produced the neutrality of the people of Canada, who replied in part that they were under the rule of England, and expected as far as possible to so conduct themselves, that they would be loyal and law abiding citizens but they would not recourse to arms against the American colonies.

General Carleton, finding the Canadians so decided in their opposition to any idea of attack upon their neighbors resorted to religion also and solicited Brand, the bishop of Quebec, to publish a mandate to be read from every pulpit exorting the people to take arms and assist the soldiers of the king in their enterprise against the provinces. This the Bishop refused to do, as he stated the pulpit was for the worship of God and extension of kindness and humanitarian motives, and not for war except from invasion. That the laws of the Roman church prohibited it.

The more persistent the Canadians were to keep the peace as promised, the more determined did the Governor seem. He offered money, position in

the army. Every married soldier was to receive an additional fifty acres of land, his wife fifty and each child fifty and when he enlisted he was to be given a guinea. In this manner Carleton succeeded in gaining a few soldiers but was forced to resort to attempts among the Indians, and agents were sent among the tribes where they worked in secret and with gold to secure soldiers, and to certain extent successful, as savages are just as bad as civilized nations to fall for offer of gold, and by the last of July, the general of Indian Affairs, Guy Johnson, accompanied by a number of chiefs and warriors representing the Six Nations solemnly accepted the offers of the British representative and vowed to support the king.

In order to delay action as much as possible across the waters, and certainly to delay them until ammunition could be manufactured in larger quantities, Congress drew up masterpieces addressed to the king, commencing with recital of their loyalty in past events and their fidelity in support of the crown. They begged his majesty to procure relief for them from the ravishes of invasion to give the colonies time to adjust the hitherto pleasant relationship with the crown. They implored him to cease arming his forces until such time as they could make known to him their desire to restore royal favor and to properly testify their devotion to their sovereign and affection of the parent state.

Congress also had a desire and rightly so, to render the Irish nation favorable to their cause for a great number of useful citizens in America were Irish. They made fine soldiers and generals and well they knew that the Irish were dissatisfied with the government which had so long oppressed them and from which they had fled to freedom in another country. To this intent, Congress addressed a very eloquent letter to the Irish people. That they were looked upon by the colonies as virtuous, and humane, they were innocent and had been injured, that they knew they had their sympathy in their struggle for independence which so many of their countrymen had sought on their friendly shores. They promised that when they were free from the yoke of British tyrany they would establish a country with mild laws and one where the people could have religious freedom and lower taxes and a life of peace and plenty.

Congress had also the audacity to write to the "people of London" thanking them for their interest and the way in which they had looked with favor upon the struggling colonies and frowned upon the oppressive measures of the king. They complimented the first city of the world in the stand taken as defender of liberty and just government and their manner of acceptance of anything which suggested lawless tyranny or oppression.

Masterpieces from the pen of Jay, Randolph, Chase, Morris, Guinnett, Adams, Paine, Franklin, Carroll, Hancock and others whose names have been immortalized on the Declaration of Independence, writing, day and night, wielding the pen for the sword, using every available strategy known to their art, every subterfuge, every ruse, throwing out advanced guards, erecting barriers, forming entanglements and winning victory after victory with letters which now are priceless possessions when found. One member writing his southern family said, "if the stake was not so high, and the ultimate winnings so great, we would ourselves be amused at the content of some of the messages over which we labor so assiduously."

Financing The Colonies

But Congress could not forget that the principal sinew of war is money, and they soon turned their attention to this object, no less important than men and arms, especially in a defense war where money must be obtained for paying even small salaries to soldiers and buying all supplies and equipment, whereas in an offensive war, the ravish of territory will keep the army supplied with much that is necessary for their support while in the field. Under the present circumstances Congress knew that money was to be obtained with difficulty. The provinces of New England had always been rather sparingly supplied with it, and the prohibitory acts of parliament, of the last ten years, had excessively attenuated this slender mass. While the southern states were the wealthiest section, their wealth had depriciated from the above reason also and from the fact that much gold had been shipped to purchase slaves from foreign countries. To attempt to draw from the Provinces by means of taxes or loans would be dangerous and rather impracticable under present conditions. Certain wealthy individuals could if they would put up certain amounts, but not enough to begin to buy ships, guns, powder, build fortifications and pay soldiers. Too, the south was the grainery and store house for cloths for the war and too much pressure could not be brought to bear upon them in a financial way. Much of the money that congress handled in the beginning was from private funds of their own which they sacrificed to the cause.

In respect to taxes, the method offered every inconvenience. The people of the colonies were little accustomed to assessments, and this sudden stroke at their property in the very beginning, would without doubt produce a pernicious effect. People becomming inflamed for a common cause will sacrifice their very existence quicker than

be willing to give of their property to this very cause, because to the first is attached a glory foreign to the other and the love of honor is found more often among the brave than among the rich. Too, they felt that the provincial congress would immediately become extremely jealous of any tax burdens and that such action was sure to cause internal disruption which they particularly wished at this time to avoid.

Such were the shoals that Congress encountered. They resolved, therefore, in avoiding them, by resorting to loans of credit and by emission of bills, which should have for guarantee the faith of the united colonies. It was hoped that the abundance of provision, the ardor of the people, especially the rich, would favor the new order of things and prevent the depreciation of the bills. It seems that what had happened in the northern provinces where paper money had fallen very seriously, should have served as a warning and example. Too, the more prudent forsaw the futility of the thing, with ever increasing want making an incessant demand for emmission of a great quanity of bills from the superabundance of which the value would be lost. Some did not believe that Congress had a right to issue such bills and that the distrust of the people would well be grounded in a government headed by such type of financiers. But, there was no room for option; congress found themselves reduced to an extremity so imperious, that any resource became desirable. So they had no scruples in adopting this measure, while not good, was at least the best they could do at the time. They decreed, in the month of June, that the sum of two millions of Spanish dollars should be issued in bills of credit, and that the faith of the united colonies should be the guaranty of their redemption. Another million dollars was issued later and they were received, in the first ardor, with universal promptitude.

This lasted for some time, but it was again necessary to make a third issue of bills and a fourth. Then the trouble began. Depreciation followed and this method of raising money Congress saw was at an end. A new issue would but force all the bills even lower. Other events too, had their bearing on the drop in value and in fact they were loseing ground. Surrounded by obstacles, numerous and fearful, Congress was not composed of men who gave up when fortune was set at definace. They neither betrayed any symptom of despair or loss of confidence, quite the contrary. In the parlance of today, "they bluffed" again and began drawing pictures of the wonders and glory of this new country when the war was over and independence gained. To the names of those who fought and gave (particularly gave) eternal glory would be attached to their names for having laid the foundation of a new state. Every small victory or encouragement from the field was at once siczed and broadcasted by message, horse and rider to every section. Never a word of complaint nor discouragement, but always honest praise. The articles of adoption of the Confederation of United States of America were prepared for October 4th and immediately sent to the respective assemblies of each state for approbation. These articles, with changes, were ratified, almost immediately.

Funds Raised By Lottery

The great potential need of Congress was funds The danger of continuing without them longer gave them grave concern. It was considered essential now to secure these resources and a law was passed authorizing a loan of five million of dollars, at the annual interest of four per cent. The faith of the United States was pledged for the reimbursement at the end of three years with interest payable annually. For this purpose a loan office was established in each of the United States with a Commissioner appointed by said state to solicit funds at one eighth percent commission. This moved slowly and the promise of interest was raised to six per cent. The accumulation of bonds from this method not being satisfactory, Congress created the American Lottery, consisting of one hundred thousand tickets, each ticket divided into four billets at ten, twenty, thirty or forty dollars each and to be drawn in four classes. This lottery after the deduction of prizes was to raise the sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars. The holders of the fortunate billets might receive, under certain conditions a treasury bank note for the prize or prizes drawn, payable at the end of five years on annual interest of four per cent. It was hoped thus to emass a considerable sum, as well by gain from prizes as the lottery. This operation would also they believed, tend to keep up the value of the bill already issued without forcing the necessity of emitting new bills. A resolution was made by Congress also that any one refuting the bills or requesting the price of goods be raised on account of them should be declared an enemy of the country and should loose the amount of the debt if credit was extended. Several offenders of this law were compeled to shut up their shops and cease their traffic and some were even banished. What Congress would have thought of next is a matter of conjecture for they had in fact "turned their trick bag inside out," but when the clouds were lowering and discouragement and failure stared them in the face France came to their aid with troops and funds.

HENRY KNOX

First U. S. Secretary of War

THE commander of heavy artillery, although he may be a most efficient man, has few opportunities for the performance of brilliant deeds and his official power is displayed only in the management of his guns, for the artillery, if properly handled, becomes the greatest asset of the army and may inflict terrible havoc on a field.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the American Colonies were exceedingly deficient in artillery and no supply was to be obtained until after the capture of the forts along Lake Champlain where we eventually secured a supply. This was accomplished through the efforts of Major General Henry Knox, to whom, the history has accorded but limited space and against whom many have leveled the fiery darts of criticism and depreciation.

When war with England opened, Henry Knox was residing in Boston where he operated a thriving business in a book-store and held office in a local company of grenadiers composed of the young men of Boston who were well trained and well disciplined. As the gathering storm burst over his country, he closed out his business, cast his prospects of fortune to the winds and entered into the contest with all the enthusiasm of an ardent young patriot. Taking with him his young wife, who sewed her husband's sword into the lining of her mantle to escape detection, they rode to Lexington where Knox joined the Continentals and at Bunker Hill he first drew blade and experienced the delight of seeing the veterans of England rolled back before the children of the soil.

Washington, with his usual penetration, soon recognized the strength and energy of this youth and when Knox went to him with the request that he be allowed to go to Lake Champlain to bring back the captured artillery they so sorely needed, permission was given cheerfully and gladly.

It was winter. Miserable roads through dense forests stretched from Boston to Canada. Knox started alone on the journey which might well have made an older and more experienced man hesitate, and on a task which might have daunted any stout heart. Reaching the forts, he made, with the assistance of inhabitants, sleds enough to carry fifty heavy field pieces and all the available ammunition. Hitching himself to the lead sled and commandeering assistance along the weary way, he finally dragged triumphantly into camp the guns, which under his supervision were firmly planted on Dorchester Heights, and before which, the British were forced to retire.

As a reward for his labor, Washington placed him, young as he was, in command of the artillery, although there were many competitors for the post, but Knox earned it, and the guns he commanded were never left, but thundered on the enemy until the surrender. At Trenton, his loud voice was heard above the roar of the storm, guiding the distracted troops across the Deleware. At Princeton, his guns tore through the English regiments, and at Brandywine and Jamestown they wrought havoc, but at Monmouth, his real skill and energy were displayed. It was a scorching hot day and he dragged his heavy guns through the sand roads into line of battle and opened with fearful precision on the English ranks with a murderous fire. Heat, smoke, thundering noise, scream of wounded around him, he worked like a "demon from Hell" moving the heavy field pieces and firing with such rapidity that it seemed incredible, even to the enemy, who were amazed at such fierce resistance. The terrific strain and exhausting toil of that burning day severely impaired his health, but he gave cheerfully all that was his to give, and never regretted it. The last time he manned his faithful guns was at Yorktown when he trained them on the enemy's works and his practised aim did not suffer by the side of the expert French artillerists.

From the beginning of the war until the close, Knox had been with Washington, taking part in the principal battles fought by him, sharing the fearful winter in Valley Forge. He became a friend who never left his side through all that gloomy period—stood by him in every trial—was sworn soul and body to the cause he loved—never vacilating in purpose—without ambition or selfish scheme—devoted to two things, his country and Washington, it is not surprising that he fastened himself forever in the affection of his chief and became his nearest and dearest friend, admired by him as an officer, and a man of rare abilities and decided charm.

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Edmund Jennings Randolph

First Attorney-General and Noted American Statesman

IF you should wander east down the Duke of Gloucester Street in Williamsburg, Virginia, the City of Restoration, and turn right at King's Street, which is only one block in length, you reach Francis Street. A short distance of one and half blocks you come to England Street at the end of which is a large colonial residence, shown on the guide map as No. 140 and designated "Tazewell Hall", the traditional birthplace and residence of one of Virginia's most noted jurists, the first Attorney-General of the United States, Edmund Randolph, son of John Randolph, born August 10th, 1753.

The old house was once the center of a vast tract of land containing one thousand five hundred and two acres which was the family seat of Sir John Randolph, 1693-1737. Here lived also Sir John's two sons, Peyton and John Randolph who were the King's Attorneys for the Colony of Virginia.

When war with Great Britain was eminent, John Randolph considering himself under oath of allegiance to the crown of England, decided he could take no part in the up-rising and left Virginia in 1775. His son, Edmund, remained with his uncle Peyton who was one of the radical leaders of the colonial group. The estate for years was assessed in the name of Peyton Randolph and it was here that young Edmund Randolph lived while in college at William and Mary where he graduated and where he later resided during the days in which he read law with his father and enjoyed a lucrative legal practice, which included much of George Washington's business.

From August 1775 until October of the same year, Edmund Randolph served as aide-de-camp to George Washington. In 1776, he became a member of the Virginia Convention, and was on the committee to draft a constitution. The same year, he was appointed to the newly created office of attorney-general for Virginia, which office he held until 1786. In 1779 he served in the Continental Congress and again in 1780 and 1782. Edmund Randolph's life held few idle moments He was an eloquent and forceful speaker and a writer of note. His time was in constant demand in consequence.

When the famous "Annapolis Convention" was called in 1786, to consider certain regulations governing the commerce of the Atlantic Coastal States, Edmund Randolph represented Virginia. And although nothing was accomplished at this time except recommendation that another convention be called to meet in Philadelphia, to provide "a Federal Government adequate to the necessities of the Union".

When this convention met May 29th, 1787, he had been elected Governor of Virginia, while in attendance at this convention held in Independance Hall, Philadelphia, he presented the "Virginia Bill" often spoken of as the "Randolph Bill". He advocated a strongly centralized Government, the prohibition of slaves and a plural executive, suggesting that there should be three executives from different parts of the country. His stand called for long and loud discussions and debates during the two months of session. Finally Randolph refused to sign the Constitution because too much power over Commerce was granted to a mere majority in Congress, and because no provision was made for a second convention to act after the present instrument had been referred to the States for ratification. In October of the same year, he published an attack on the Constitution; but in the Virginia Convention, he urged its ratification, with the argument that it was too late to attempt to amend it without endangering the Union, knowing that Virginia's signature would be that of the necessary ninth State.

In 1788, he refused re-election as governor, and entered the house of delegates to work on the revision and codification of the State laws published in 1795.

In September 1789, he was appointed by Washington, first Attorney General of the United States. His efforts at this time were of inestimable value. He worked for a revision of Ellsworth's judiciary act of 1789, and especially to relieve justices in the supreme court of duties of circuit judges and ad-

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Alexander Hamilton

First Secretary of The Treasury

SOME men are distinguished for excellence in one department, but few excel in all things, but to this class belonged Alexander Hamilton; the versatility of whose mind was not less remarkable than its depth. Quick to apprehend, clear of reason, comprehensive to judge, he filled in succession the place of soldier, jurist, statesman financier and author, with a brilliancy that dazed his contemporaries and has taxed the credulity of the students of history. His intellect was one of those evenly balanced ones which can master every subject to which he turned his attention and energy, but he never at any time trusted his ability to master a situation alone but fortified himself by diligent study and investigations which were carried out with mathematical precision.

Hamilton, who was born in St. Croix in 1757 came to New York, at the age of seventeen accompanied by his widowed mother who was a native of America, but of French extraction. He entered at King College. At the beginning of hostilities with Great Britian, he entered the Continental army as an officer of artillery and soon attracted the attention of Washington who selected him as his aid, and by whom he was trained. He is generally conceded to have been a great military genius, yet one can scarcely tell upon what this reputation was based. We can not point to a series of brilliant achievements, as is possible with other men of the day, but his suggestion on several occasions, led to the most decisive results. While we can not quote positive proof, we could not refute the credit given Hamilton as a military genius and leader, for he certainly possessed all the neccessary qualifications. He was always cool, keen, rapid, absolutely assured of his action to the point of mathematical precision.

He carried with him, out of the war, a reputation for dashing courage, brilliant tactics, profound and comprehensive strategy. When at Monmouth he rushed to check retreat, at Yorktown he stormed the batteries, he showed himself as brave and self collected as any soldier of old. To crown all, he was brought up by Washington and with all these advantages, a weaker man than Hamilton would have been a great leader.

In the paintings of Hamilton, every lineament is that of a striking and handsome man with lofty forehead emphasizing a type of intellectual power, a serene mouth, thoughtful eyes, a scholar whose council when uttered, came with force of a prophecy.

When he returned to civil life following the war, young Hamilton married a daughter of General Schuyler and took up the practice of law in New York. Although he received little or no training which is considered so essential in this profession, he soon became as celebrated in this as in his military career. His eloquence bore the impress of a rich mind. It was strong, direct, commanding rather than the smooth, seductive, ornate type of the more cultivated variety. It was the eloquence of a man in earnest, it endured no trifling. Yet, he was not bold as others, nor like that of his rival Aaron Burr. His principals were equal to his intellect for he hated duplicity, scorned meanness, believing only in justice for all. The best known statement concerning Hamilton would be that he contributed more than any other man to procure the adoption of the Constitution of these United States.

The peace of 1783 found the colonies united under the articles of the old Confederation which, having been chosen during the stress of war, were but clumsy attempts which proved that each colony considered itself a separate and distinct body. Congress was merely advisory and exercised no real power over them. Taxes could not be levied, or duties raised, commerce was dead there was no manufacturing, no money, agriculture languished, holders of scrip complained, soldiers who were promised pay for their services clamored, political and social life was disorganized, many sections were scenes of insurrection. It was evident that anarchy must ensue.

At last all agreed on one thing and that was, there must be a change. The result was a proposal for a general convention in which some form of government should be adopted. The convention met in 1787. Never in the history of the country did a more august body gather. It numbered among its members the ablest of the land, eminent

for their wisdom, but it was soon apparent that the sentiments were as diverse as the modes of life or section from which the representatives came. Finally it was evident that the convention was divided into two great parties. One section wanted to imitate the British Constitution and held for a sovereignty while the other faction did not want the states absorbed and wished to patch up the old confederation.

It must be remembered in justice to both parties, that a monarchy was familiar to them and England was considered the freest country in the world, and while many had tried out the idea of a republic, they had never been able to preserve their liberty.

Alexander Hamilton favored consolidation. He may have distrusted the ability of the people to conduct a government, but he was willing to give them a fair trial and pledged himself to their assistance. The result was a compromise between the two parties and the Constitution assumed its present shape, and all the eloquence of the man was exerted to procure its adoption by the states.

For awhile, the friends and enemies, alike, united to give a fair trial to the new government. This did not continue long. Hamilton had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury; and the first object that claimed his attention, was making provision for the public debt. He boldly proposed to refund this and without deduction. The original creditors, however, had long since parted with their scrip and many thought it unjust that those who had purchased the scrip at reduction price should be paid off at par. At once the country split into two factions. One wanted the strong, well constructed government with high taxes, a funded debt, a bank, full discharge of all obligations. The other side were liberals and did not agree on any of the above proposals. One found adherents in the north and the other in the south. Both parties were honest in their convictions, but as the strife waxed hotter it was found that the latter labored under many disadvantages, fatal to their permanent popularity. The leaders were army officers who were accused of being despotic in their views, some were thought to desire a monarchy, but they were good men working honestly for a cause they considered right and certainly for the best interests of their country, and no word of calumny was recorded against Washington, Jay and Marshall in their integrity.

Thomas Jefferson became a leader of one faction and Alexander Hamilton of the other. While both were members of the cabinet, it was with difficulty that Mr. Washington restrained these two fiery patriots in his presence. Each finally retired to private life bitter political enemies. When John Adams became president, he made no secret of his preference for Pickney for Presidency. By so doing, he possibly promoted the chances for Jefferson and Burr for office of President and Vice President of the United States.

Hamilton advocated putting down the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania with a firm hand. He defended the Jay Treaty with Great Britain. He assisted Washington with his farewell address.

Many historians have insisted that Hamilton was one of the most brilliant and intellectual men ever connected with public affairs in this country. Webster says of him, "Hamilton smote the rock of the national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of Public Credit and it sprung upon its feet." In 1798, when a war with France was threatened, and a provincial army was raised with Washington at its head, Hamilton received the appointment of Inspector-General, and in a short time, carried the organization and discipline of his forces to high perfection. At the termination of the dispute with France, he resumed his profession. During the year 1804, he took a conspicuous part in defeating the election of his enemy Burr for Governor of New York. He had publicly expressed himself as lacking in confidence of the Vice-President as a polititian and as a man. The latter fixing upon this to revenge years of fancied wrong from which he had been injured, challenged him. A duel was the consequence which was fought at Weehawken, New Jersey, opposite the city of New York. Hamilton fell mortally wounded and died in his forty-seventh year, July 12th, 1804.

Instantly a storm of indignation was raised throughout the country, such as never before been heard of. Men pronounced Hamilton's death a virtual assassination. All parties went into mourning for him. New York and New Jersey both indicted Burr for homicide and he who had so lately walked among the crowds acclaimed by them, now skulked from village to village with a price upon his head.

Hamilton was buried in Trinity Church yard near the roar and bustle of Broadway, not far from Wall Street, the busiest financial center in the world. A stage was erected on the portico of the church and from it Governor Morris attended by the four orphaned sons of Hamilton, pronounced an oration over the remains, amidst the sobs of thousands of those friends and enemies alike who came to pay their respects, tolling bells and lowered flags, universal mourning for the most remarkable man this country ever produced.

John Adams

THE story of John Adams, one of the famous delegates from Massachusetts, is more or less familiar, as he was Vice-President under George Washington for both terms, and then was himself the President of the United States, his inauguration succeeding that of the beloved Washington. It was a marvelous testimonial to be chosen to succeed the great hero, and by the same token quite a large order!

The first thing to be noted about this renowned man was his eloquence. This has become almost a proverb, and he had the sobriquet of "the old man eloquent" long before he was old. He came from Quincy, and was the descendant of Henry Adams who fled from England on account of persecution, and his maternal ancestor was John Alden, of "Speak for yourself John" fame. So, John Adams had no hesitancy in speaking either for himself or other people. The first settlers, having been denied their rights in the old home, had become versed in the knowledge of the rights of human beings, and brought up their sons with a correct understanding from childhood and with a firm determination to preserve the rights which the settlers had suffered so greatly to gain, from the arts of cunning and ingenious sophists, as well as straight oppression.

After graduating from Harvard in 1755, John Adams placed himself under the instruction of Mr. Putnam, an eminent barrister, who did him the service of putting him in touch with the owner of a civil law library. This gave John Adams a great advantage, enabling him to begin his career with a mine of rich treasure unshared by his competitors. Civil law was almost an unknown science at that particular time and the treatises owned by Mr. Gridley were rare possessions and kept privately. Adams' great knowledge of civil law brought him fame and fortune, and soon he was associated with James Otis, John Hancock, Sam'l Adams, in short he was an able and greatly needed member of the remarkable group of statesmen in Massachusetts.

Shortly before moving to Boston he was married to Miss Abigail Smith, and they had begun a long and happy life, she being a remarkable person in her own right. We owe much of our knowledge of early American history and conditions to the letters this devoted couple exchanged. When away from her side, which circumstances necessitated a great part of the time, it was his custom to write a letter to Abigail each day before leaving his room in the morning. Not just a line to say he would write another day, but a real letter on large paper, with an account of the principal doings that were going forward. Many of her letters are also preserved and there was never a brighter or more interesting woman than Abigal Adams.

John Adams possessed great moral courage, and was an unselfish patriot, and had the trust, admiration and respect of his party even in the worst of times. His enemies were of his own doing—it was impossible for him to hold his tongue at the wrong time and place for speaking, and he was considered vain and opinionated, and not always willing to give due weight to the majority of opinion. His fervid speech and his great enthusiasm and gift of imparting it to others, made him a very important man.

He proved his patriotism again and again. One of the early times was during the first Massachusetts Assembly, convened to discuss the calling of a Continental Congress. His friends sought him to withdraw from placing himself under the royal governor's continued enmity, but after quietly listening to them all the impetuous patriot arose and made the memorable reply that has endeared him to all hearts: "Sink or swim, live or die, to survive or perish with his country, was his unalterable determination. As to his fate, the die was cast!"

So he went to Continental Congress, and kept on going.

It was Adams who finally induced Congress on June 14th, 1775 to accept the New England forces as a nucleus for a national army. The action drew the Southern forces irrevocably into the war and placed at the head of the Continental Army the one man essential to its success. Adams remained in Congress until November 1777.

Adams however, was responsible for many serious errors, especially while he served on the Board of War and Ordinance during which time he ignored the rights and dignity of military commanders, which eventually lost some of the best commanders to the Continental Army and contributed to the treason of Arnold. In 1787 Adams was sent to France as the successor of Silas Deane. He did not remain long and returned to Massachusetts and was a member of a committee of three which drafted the first constitution of that state. He went again to France as a colleague of Franklin, but he

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JOHN JAY

First Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court

ABOUT forty-four miles from New York City at Bedford stands the noted Jay home, built in colonial style, at the end of a long avenue of fine old elms. Here are preserved the table and chair, a fine brace of Spanish pistols, a long clay pipe and other personal articles of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It was here that the last days of the great man were spent in the quiet of retirement he loved and where his leisure hours were spent with pipe and book and where he did much of his writing, practicing what he preached throughout his life, regular, simple habits of economy and thrift. No man in American political and military life ever loved peace and quiet as did John Jay and enjoyed fewer years of it than did he. He was born in New York, December 12, 1745 of Huguenot descent on his father's, Jay, side and of Dutch ancestry on his mother's side. They were people of wealth and importance. When he graduated at King College, now Columbia University, his graduation address lauded the blessings of Peace. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, his voice was raised in an effort to smooth over the difficulties with the mother country; but when he became convinced that "there was no peace", he joined the patriotic cause and gave his best to the state of New York, to which he was ardently devoted, during that trying period and during the days which followed. Four years after he completed his course of study at King College he was admitted to the bar and soon developed a successful practise. In 1774, he married Sarah Livingston, thus connecting himself with one of New York's most prominent families. Every one loved and admired Sarah Jay and her name has been before the American people and foreign nations in terms of admiration quite as often as that of her noted husband.

When the coercive measures of the British were inciting the American colonies to action, Jay resisted the conduct of the British most vigorously, but he was extremely reluctant to accept a policy of separation from the British Empire, however, when the deed was done, he became an ardent and staunch supporter of his country's cause.

When the first Continental Congress convened in 1774, he was one of the members, representing New York, and to him was entrusted the work of drawing up the important addresses to the people of Canada, Jamaica and Ireland urging their cooperation with the Colonies or at least their neutrality. These letters were masterpieces of eloquent persuasion and literary perfection.

In the summer of 1776, while still a member of Continental Congress, Jay returned to New York to attend and give his services to the Provincial Congress of his native state. While there, the Declaration of Independence was signed and the name of John Jay, which should have been one of the famous list was in this way omitted. However, his work while in New York was to draft the resolution authorizing his state delegation to sign for American freedom. Shortly after this, he became the first Chief Justice of New York. The following year he returned to Continental Congress and was elected its president, December 10th, 1778.

In the autumn of 1779, he went to Spain to seek an alliance somewhat similar to the one already existing with France. He was to guarantee the Floridas to Spain in case of Britain's defeat, and in return was to reserve to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi; he was also to solicit a subsidy and a loan of $5,000,000. Spain had already entered the war as an ally of France, but she feared to imperil her own colonial interest by directly aiding the revolt of Britain's former colonies. Recognition of the United States was in consequence withheld and Jay was received only informally. In May, 1780, however, the Spanish Minister, Count de Florida Blanca, intimated to him that an agreement might be reached if the free navigation of the Mississippi were waived. After months of fruitless argument, he was authorized by Congress, on February 1781, to make a concession on this point. Jay did this against his better judgment, but made the offer conditioned upon immediate acceptance. The Spanish Government had not acted when news was received of the surrender of Yorktown and as the treaty was no longer worth

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Tradition Rules

By JOSEPHINE M. TURNER

ON a cloudless June morning, with a light mist hovering over the landscape and diffusing the sun's warm beams, Ann Travis sat on the long porch of the rambling old colonial mansion, gazing down the placid James River. Far away she could barely see the launch bringing her guests. Her wedding day was approaching and she was to entertain the whole party for a week before that happy occasion.

The Travis homestead was situated on historical James Island. Bricks used in building the big house had been brought from England when the first colony was only a few years old. Large columns supported a quaint balcony of the period. A long hall divided the house at the middle, wainscoted with mahogany, and with a beautifully carved staircase. Age only gave the house a mellowed loveliness.

As the launch neared the landing Ann, with bright cheeks and a glow in her lovely blue eyes, rushed down the flagged walk to meet her guests. Of course, most of her interest centered on handsome Billy Arnett, her fiance. He saw her, smiled and waved. He made a striking figure, standing with dark head bare—enough to make any woman's heart flutter as Ann's was doing. There was high color in her delicately fair skin; a tiny dimple nestled in her cheek.

In her eagerness Ann almost pushed Uncle Eph, an old negro who had always been a part of the Travis household, into the water, as he ambled down to help with the luggage. But he only grinned at her fondly, a shine in his old eyes.

In the bustle of the party's landing at the old plank boat stand, Ann covered her slight embarrassment by kissing the two girls, Betty Carter and Evelyn Barton, her Vassar schoolmates. But all the time she was casting shy glances at Billy, who, at the first opportunity, caught her to him in a long embrace. Breathless, she released herself and turned to speak to the young rector, Sidney Parker and Philip Bradford, the groomsman. Then they went merrily up the walk, all talking together.

"Oh, Ann, we're simply charmed with your place!" exclaimed Evelyn, gazing about in awe.

But the real surprise was reserved for them when they discovered the drawing room, just off the right of the hall. One end of the large room was filled by a huge fireplace. Over the mantel hung a portrait of some early member of the family, resplendent in scarlet coat, buff waistcoat and lace ruffles. Other portraits, each with its own particular bit of history, adorned the walls, which were themselves covered with landscape paper depicting scenes of the earliest Colonial days. The show piece of the room was an enormous chandelier; one wondered how its fragile beauty had survived through the years. It had shed its mellow glow upon all the brides of the house. But Ann had resolved to end this custom by having her wedding in Old Bruton Church, in Williamsburg. The week of entertaining before the wedding, though, had met with her instant approval.

"Ann," Evelyn cried as she entered the drawing room, "how could you be married in a church instead of this wonderful old house! I can picture Billy saying 'I will,' standing with you under that gorgeous chandelier—"

"Since I was a little thing," Ann interrupted, "I've said that I would be married in Old Bruton. You don't know what it is to live on an island Of course, it's lovely to visit on one for a week; but think of having to go back and forth in a mussy launch, when every other girl has a shiny car. Once the family was marooned here for days, after heavy rains. Just wait until Uncle Eph tells you about that experience."

Mrs. Travis came into the room just as Ann was ending her remarks, and after greeting the young people, she said: "I heard Ann talking of her wedding. I hoped that she would be married in this room, for she is the last girl, and our girls marry only once. But her father and I want her to have her wedding exactly as she chooses. She has always had her way, and if she wanted to be married in the air, I'm sure she would do it."

"Now, mumsy!" said Ann, as she laughingly patted her mother's cheek. It was true that she had always had her own sweet way during all her twenty-one years, and no one realized that fact better than Ann.

"Come on, I'll show you to your rooms." She started toward the stairway followed by the guests; Uncle Eph coming behind with their baggage. "I know you all want to freshen up and rest a bit before dinner. We still have dinner on the Island at one o'clock, just as our ancestors did."

They went up the broad stairs, talking of the wonderful reunion they were to have. Uncle Eph took the boys to their rooms, while Ann went far down another wing and showed the girls into a big sunny chamber, with poster beds and old mahogany. It was a day of revelations for Evelyn. On one side of the fireplace she saw a door with a very small window set in it about head high. Placing her hands on her hips, and with head to one side, she said, "I'd like to know just what that's for!

"My dear," explained Ann, "that's a powering room. No, no, dear child, not where they kept gun powder. Through that window fair damsels once put their elaborately dressed heads to have them powdered by a servant inside without the powder covering their yards and yards of velvet or satin frocks."

"Oh! How shocked they'd be today if they could see us," said Betty, as she took out a small vanity and began powdering her pretty nose.

"I wish I had lived in those days," Evelyn sighed, sinking into the depths of a big armchair.

"Now," said Betty, as she lay down on the bed and crumpled a soft pillow under her curly head, "I want to hear all about the wedding. You've written volumes, but everything has been about Billy. You haven't mentioned a word about your dress."

"That's a big one and you know it, Betty Carter!" retorted Ann, aiming a pillow at her.

"No, it isn't," Evelyn insisted. "That's exactly the kind of letters you have written me."

"I don't think it's fair, two against one," Ann objected, affecting a pout, "and if you don't behave I'll go this minute and get Billy and not show you my clothes at all. I'm going to pack the trunks soon and send them over to Janet's—you know, my married sister in Williamsburg. We are all going to stay with her and Will the night before the wedding. We must practice once in the church, and she is to have a farewell party for me." As she walked toward the closet, where her dresses were hanging, she added, "I'll feel so much safer when the trunks are on the other side, for I don't want anything to hinder me from having a church wedding."

"And is that the only worry you have?" asked Betty, as Ann opened the door and began taking dresses from the hangers. She caressed each fold as she showed the garments to the girls, who looked on in admiration.

When the wedding gown was at last brought out Betty cried, "Oh, it's a dream!" And it was indeed—beautiful ivory satin, with seed pearls and delicate old lace; a snowy veil, edged with the same kind of lace.

"I imagined you'd be married in one of the family wedding gowns," said Evelyn. "You must have one?"

"Oh, we have all of the wedding finery ever used by our family," Ann assured her. "In fact, we have the clothes worn by the entire party at one of the weddings here. It was when a distant grandfather Ambler decided that he wanted one of the girls to have a special kind of wedding. I've heard, too, that one of the party was very poor, so in order that she might take part and not feel out of place, he got big-hearted and bought the clothes for all of them. The sublime sentiment of mother has not only made her keep everything, but has appealed so to other members of the family until this place has become a repository for old things. Mother wanted me to be married in her mother's dress, but she did not want it altered and you can imagine how it would look. No indeed, aside from the old lace, that trims the dress and veil, and somebody's old fan, I'm to have a stylish, modern wedding. A body must have something old, for luck, you know."

Time passed swiftly and pleasantly in the Travis household. Billy wanted Ann with him all the time, but she insisted that she must play honors and that he must help Robert, her younger brother, entertain the boys. It was an easy matter to entertain Philip, for he liked to fish, and the James afforded a fine bathing beach also. But Sidney cared little for any sports. He loved to read, and found many a rare treat among the old volumes. The Island enchanted him, too, and the ones who saw him roaming about the walks might have thought that he was lonesome when, in truth, he was having a glorious time. Having been raised in the far North, he found Uncle Eph a unique character, and whenever he saw the stooped and withered old darky at work in the flower garden, he would wander down and listen to tales of other days.

Uncle Eph was proud of the fact that his people had come to Virginia almost as early as the Travises, and it was his boast that he and Aunt Viney, his wife, had never lived away from the Island. Billy and Phillip, coming in one morning after an hour in the water, heard voices and stopped to listen:

"Yas, Suh, Mistuh Sidney, my fo'ks cum 'bout de time de white fo'ks did, and dey's bin right here all 'long. See dat ol' church down dar?" He pointed a withered hand in the direction of the old church tower. "Dat's whur Pocyhontas married mistuh Rolf. It mus' a bin' a big day too, ol' Pow'tan an' de rest o' dem in dey paint. An' de men sot right in de church—not dat 'un but de

one 'fore it—an' made de laws, wid dey hats on. An' one day John Smith wus a-huntin' 'round fer gol', when 'long cum a big Injun an' mos' kill him, but dat Injun gal, Pocyhontas, cum 'long 'bout dat time an' save him."

It was a tale the old negro told so vividly that when his rake fell to the ground Sidney jumped, thinking no doubt that a redskin was near by. Then as Uncle Eph would have continued, Billy and Philip appeared and carried Sidney off to their rooms, to dress for dinner, so that all could have an early start into town immediately afterward. Ann had to make some arrangements about the decoration and some purchases for a small party she was to have that night. But her greatest concern was to be sure the trunks were safely housed at Janet's.

It was quite dark when they returned from town. Uncle Eph met them at the landing. He doffed his cap and, with a low bow, exclaimed. "It's gwine rain fo' mo'nin', li'l miss," as he called Ann.

"Now Uncle Eph, I want you to stop your prognostications," said Ann severely. "You know how well I believe in your weather predictions."

"Don' keer—jes' look at dat moon, all turn' up liken a boat: it's plum full o' wateh an' it's bound to cum outen it; 'sides, as I cum by de ole domineckah roostah wus a-settin' on de roost a-crowin' lak he bus' his th'oat." Uncle Eph muttered, as he limped behind them up to the house with arms full of bundles.

Supper was ready in a short time and all did full justice to Aunt Viney's fried chicken, gravy, buttered beets, creamed potatoes and hot biscuits.

"You'll have to hurry and dress," Ann urged, as they left the table. "It's almost eight o'clock the launch will be bringing the folks soon."

The party was a success in every way. The crowd was a small but a merry one. The radio, which Ann said was the only modern thing in the house, brought the latest dance music. While some tripped the "light fantastic" to its strains, others walked along the shore under the moonlight, listening to the old, old story. Billy and Ann spent a great deal of time in the big swing under a spreading oak, talking little, but each reading the other's mind. The stars peeped at them through the leaves and seemed to be winking at some joke of their own.

Goodbys were said at midnight and all assured Ann that they would see her on Wednesday, when they walked down the aisle of Old Bruton to the strains of the Wedding March.

Early the next morning Ann awakened to hear a steady drip, drip. She rubbed her eyes and raised herself upon one elbow, turned her head to one side and listened again. Yes, it was raining—she was awake and not dreaming. She got up and looked out of the window. The sky was dark with clouds. But surely it would clear up by noon. Uncle Eph always said, "If it rains 'fore seven, it'll quit 'fore 'leven," and Uncle Eph was seldom wrong, in spite of Ann's scoffing.

After breakfast everyone assembled in the library. Ann wore a troubled face.

"Don't worry, Ann—June rains are soon over," consoled her father. Yet he was afraid a rainy spell had really set in; he was only trying to boost Ann's spirits.

Philip went to the piano and struck up "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More." But in spite of this levity, Ann's smiles were few.

The rain continued all day and the next morning was still coming down steadily. The radio told of heavy rains all through the state; the danger stage was feared in the lowlands.

By Tuesday the rain had let up. But as the wedding party prepared to start for town, Uncle Eph appeared at the door and announced in some excitement:

"Yo' can't cross de riber dis day! It's jes' a roahing lak it's mad, jes' lak it wus de time long 'go. Dat li'l boat git busted in a million pieces." He wagged his gray poll solemnly.

"Whatever will we do?" Ann exclaimed petulantly. "Now you all see the disadvantages of living on an island. Once there was an isthmus connecting it with the mainland, but the ebb and flow of the tide long ago washed it away, along with much of the island. A lone cypress, far out in the James, told how much, for it was near it that the early colonists landed."

"Well," Billy consoled, "we don't have to practice in the church; that's one good thing. We are all here, so that's another. Why not have our rehearsal here? By tomorrow noon the river will have gone down, and the wedding is not until three so the girls will have time to dress. Thank goodness, we men kept our clothes on this side. But I am sorry about Janet's party tonight. Now cheer up, dear," he ended, as he kissed Ann's tears away.

The evening was spent in rehearsing, but as the hours wore on, no one seemed sleepy. Billy and Ann were taken up with each other Philip and Robert were singing while Evelyn played, which left Sidney and Betty with Mr. and Mrs. Travis. Conversation drifted to life on the Island and to its earlier days. Until Sidney came to take part in

the wedding, he had heard little of that part of the state. He had grown up on the belief that the beginning of the nation was at Plymouth Rock.

"I had no idea this particular spot had played such a part in history," he confessed, "until I heard Uncle Eph's story, the other day, about the first Convention."

"It is the most historic place in the state," answered Mrs. Travis with pardonable pride. Why when those early Englishmen landed, they thought they had found a veritable heaven on earth. They did not know that the diseases lurking in the lowland were to be far worse than the redskins who met them at the shore. There was malaria and cholera, and for a long period there were no physicians. It must have been a flowery age then, for some of their medicines were syrups of roses and violets; others, concoctions of roots and herbs.

"I recall one curious remedy which was: 'take two roots of crow-foot that grows in a marsh ground, which have no little roots about them, to the number of twenty or more, and a little of the earth that is about them, and do not wash; add a little salt, mix all well together and lay it on linen, and bind it between the first and nether joint. Let it lay for nine days, unremoved, and it will expel the fever.' You can imagine the toll that death took, with such remedies. Then there was the starving time, when all were ready to return to England, but the arrival of another supply of food strengthened the morals."

"How early did your family come over?" asked Sidney.

"In 1613. Those were difficult times, too; the people had come from homes of wealth and learning and it was difficult to adapt themselves to the crudeness of the colony. The earliest ones had an idea that all kinds of tropical fruit could be grown here, and they planted figs oranges and other such fruits. For many years silk making was quite an industry; foreign workmen were brought in to teach methods and some of the silk manufactured was sent to Charles II. Along the walks here you can see gnarled mulberry trees, descendants of the first trees that were planted to feed the silkworms."

"How very interesting!" Sidney murmered. "Tell me something more of those old days."

Here Mr. Travis, who had been a silent listener, chimed in: "As early as 1608 some Poles and Dutch were brought here to teach the manufacture of glass, tar and pitch. The manufacturer of glass was very successful, and it was in the first glass house that Captain John Smith and an Indian chief had a hand-to-hand fight."

"I rather imagine the Indians were soon gotten under control," Sidney remarked.

"Indeed they were not! In spite of the fact that the whites entered into a tready with them, they continued to be troublesome for many years. A body could hardly blame them. They considered this whole country theirs and they had little confidence in the palefaces. They made attack after attack, and their poisoned arrows were often aimed true. The massacre of 1622 cut the white population almost in half. Of course there were friendly Indians, and the white people owe much to them, for they were generous with their corn and taught its cultivation. About the most tragic period of the Island was the time of Bacon's Rebellion. One branch of my family lost everything along with their home and—"

"Dad, are you boring Sidney with Nathaniel Bacon?" asked Ann, as she walked toward the group, seated near an old mahogany table, and stood with her hand on a punch bowl that stood there.

"Behold this treasure!" she exclaimed. "When the fiery Nathaniel grew rampant, the noble family was away from home. Upon their return they found their home in ashes. One greatgrandmother swooned and when she was restored asked, 'Didst all of my finery perish?" Whereupon a black face showed up, with this glass hulk, and said, 'No, miss, I saved the punch bowl.' Of course the servant knew the master would never survive without his mint julep. I didn't want to disturb your narrative, Dad; but that's all I know about my family history and I wasn't going to be done out of telling it."

"Ann, if Billy can't make you a living, you can always get a living on the stage," laughed Sidney. "Now go and entertain him. I'm having my first lesson in real history." He turned to Mr. Travis. Speaking of education—how did the settlers manage that?"

"The colonists were, to a great extent, younger sons," was the reply. "All, or perhaps I should say most of them, were well educated and were able to teach their children. At the first assembly plans were made for schools; a fund was established for the University of Henrico. The vestries of the churches looked after the education of the poor children. When a suitable age was reached, all with parents of sufficient means were sent to schools in England. The colonists brought over fine furniture, silver and books, and they fashioned their lives as nearly on the old order as possible. No doubt you have noticed some of our books. There are some rare ones, and there are many more in the state, which the richest collectors and the finest libraries have tried to buy." Here Mr.

Travis announced that it was far past midnight and time to retire.

Soon silence reigned in the old, old house, but it is safe to say that in imagination Sidney lived over those pioneer days.

When Ann was ready for bed, she went to the window and looked out, hoping she would see one wee star, to make a wish on. But none could be seen and she crept into bed. After a long time she slept and dreamed that she and Billy were taking their wedding trip in a canoe. She awakened with a start and heard the rain coming down in a steady pour. She could have cried in vexation.

After breakfast Mr. Travis went down to see how the river looked. In a short time he returned, and said with a solemn face, "Ann, child, it's impossible to cross. I don't see anything to do but put off the wedding."

Aunt Viney, who come into the dining room in time to hear this, stopped to throw up her hands and said in a horrified voice, "Put off li'l miss' weddin'! Don' yo' know dat's bad luck? No, suh, li'l miss gwine be married t'day at three o'clock, 'tout fail!"

"But Aunt Viney," Ann pointed out, almost in tears, "all my clothes, my flowers and everything at Janet's. Even the ring—"

But Billy spoke up, "The ring is safe on this side, right in my pocket. I have the license, too, so that worry is over. Besides, Ann looks prettier right now than I ever saw her, so what care we about the wedding dress?"

"That could be easily managed," Mrs. Travis put in. "If Ann isn't too averse to being married in an old dress, I think you can find clothes aplenty in the attic. The family chides me for saving everything, but there are times when it comes in handy to do so."

"Come on, let's go!" shrieked Evelyn, darting for the stairs. The others followed in a rush.

They reached the attic and began exploring trunks. The first one contained clothes worn by various members of the family and none of these appealed to Ann.

"It looks as if the wedding will have to wait," she sighed.

"Don't make up your mind so fast. I see another trunk over there." declared Betty, nodding toward a small window.

Ann raised the lid and began taking off the paper that covered the contents. There was a white satin dress with tight fitting basque. The lace that trimmed it and the folds showed that time had left its mark. The skirt was many yards around, and stiff with crinoline and the heavy lining. There was a veil, also yellow with age, a handkerchief and a prayer book. Next were stiff dresses of pink silk, which had been worn by the bridesmaids. They had tight waists corded at each seam; full skirts, trimmed with row after row of quilting, which made them stand out at the bottom. There was a lushing sacque and coat, a fashionable lushing gown; a white satin quilted petticoat, while mitts and several pairs of the daintiest pumps.

Another fold of paper uncovered satin breeches, silk waistcoats, coats of various colors, long stockings and buckled slippers. Ann began to put the men's clothing back. "We'll not need these, for the boys have their clothes on this side."

"Don't" remonstrated Evelyn, aflutter with excitement. "Let's have a real colonial wedding. We have everything, except for Sidney, and he can use the usual robe. Oh, it's going to be just wonderful!" Evelyn clapped her hands like an overjoyed child.

"Well, if we must, help me gather up the things," said Ann, and began piling clothes on the arms of both boys and girls.

Mrs. Travis came to the rescue with needle and thread to make necessary alterations, while Aunt Viney opened up a temporary pressing shop in the kitchen. Soon the clothes were ready.

In the excitement, all had forgotten that the room should be decorated, but Uncle Eph had braved the elements and from the old garden had cut Hundred-leaf, Cinnamon and big Damask roses, the parent stock of which had been brought from England. There was trailing honeysuckle and even branches from the family asparagus bed. The room was soon transformed into a bower of roses. On either side of the old handcarved mantel were silver candlesticks, holding wax tapers. Trailing vines were used to form an aisle from the stairway to the chandelier, under which the bride and groom would stand. Tradition, after all, was to rule the day!

Ann, in her room dressing, with a radiant face, was thinking to herself, "Isn't it queer, the old adage goes, 'Something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue,' while mine goes 'Everything old, nothing new, everything borrowed, nothing blue.' But I'm going to have Billy, and nothing else matters."

There was no wedding music, as had been planned, but Ann and Billy walked down the broad stairway and stopped under the crystal chandelier. Attendants had preceded them and were waiting. For moments there was an almost holy hush, except for Sidney's low voice and the even lower answers of Billy and Ann. As he ended the cere-

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The Main Street of the South

ANNE V. MANN

WASHINGTON WRITES LETTER TO COL. THEODORIC BLAND

Knowing my interest in old documents. I was shown a letter written by George Washington to Colonel Theodorick Bland and you may imagine the thrill when I gazed upon his handwriting, and ascertained it was written from Valley Forge and the person who showed it to me, said he was of the opinion that it had never been published.

And it seems to me that at this time it is eminently fitting that you should share with me a knowledge of its contents. It is addressed to Colonel Bland, Light Dragoons, Virginia and is sealed with a wafer. In the corner where the stamp would now be affixed are the words, "General Washington." It was written from "Headquarters Valley Forge 18th of April, 1771.

The communication concerns the bringing of new horses in the field, general opining that the horses of last year will be in no condition to use and it is necessary to have fresh horses immediately. He also advises Col. Bland to send the new recruits as soon as they can be mounted, those who have had the smallpox as well as those that haven't saying they can be inoculated as soon as they join their regiment. He further says that the riding master must be on hand. General Washington assures Col. Bland in this letter that though recruiting is not a part of his duty, he is glad he is going on with it, and as he has already found out the advantage of having the men in his regiment, mostly natives and of reputable connections, that he need not tell him of the benefit to be derived from having men of that class in the cavalry; and he hopes he will be attentive in his choice. Then he tells him many other things, and not to be afraid of procuring too many horses and arms and accoutrements, and at the end signs himself as "Yr most obt servt. G Washington."

In reading this letter I was struck with its peculiar form. So many of the words were capitalized in the middle of a sentence. Cloatnes is used for "Clothes", "Field" is spelled "Feild" and "Complete" becomes "Compleat". Far be it from me to intimate that the 'Hon. George' did not know how to spell, simply because he didn't spell like we are accustomed to—After all it may be that he is right and we are wrong.

WASHINGTON'S REPUTATION FOR VERACITY RECEIVES SET-BACK

Whether it be true or whether it be a figment of a fertle brain, the cherry tree incident will always be associated with George Washington. "Father I can't tell a lie, I did it with my hatchet," has come down the years and is regarded with so much veneration that it has become unmistakable evidence of his truth—telling proclivities. But sad to relate (for it spoils a good story) George Washington was known once to depart from the path of rectitude, and it was while on the tour of the South, that he committed the dreadful deed.

Petersburg was a part of his intineracy, on the 14th day of April 1791, he arrived in the city. The journey was made from Richmond to Petersburg and he received an ovation all along the route. At Osborne, he was met by a detachment of local cavalry and escorted into town. The day was dusty and the distinguished visitor and his party suffered thereby.

Elaborate preparations had been made for a suitable reception and nearly every hour of his stay was taken up with some form of entertainment. The plan had been made, that when he departed from the city, that it should be with the same degree of pomp that marked his entrance but when the escort reached the tavern at which he spent the night, Washington and his party had been on their way for nearly three hours.

In referring to this deplorable event, Mr. Everett in the Mount Vernon papers says. "The president started from Petersburg practicing a little artifice as to the time of his departure, of which I recollect no other instance in his whole career, and which involving no departure from the strictest truth cannot be blamed. The painful story can be best told in the backsliders own words taken from his diary which are as follows. "Friday 18th, having suffered much by the dust of yesterday and finding that parties of horse and a number of other gentlemen, were intending to attend me part of my way today, I caused their inquiries respecting the time of my setting out to be answered that I should endeavor to do it before 8 o'clock, but did it a little after 5 o'clock by which means I avoided inconvenience mentioned." This as far as can be learned is the only recorded time in his otherwise

spotless history that he swerved from the narrow and lonely path of uncompromising veracity.

MASONIC APRON PATTERNED BY MARCHIONESS DE LA FAYETTE

All of us know that Washington was a Mason, but it might be that some of us are not aware of the fact that at the laying of the corner stone of the capitol, Washington was there in full Masonic regalia, and that the apron he wore was a pattern by Marchioness de Lafayette, wife of the gallant Frenchman, who proved his friendship for Washington and the caused he espoused, when friendship was so sorely needed.

The corner stone of the capitol was laid in 1793. It is difficult to realize, when we look at the magnificent building of today, the long years which elapsed before the entire building was completed. The north wing was the first to be finished, and that was in 1810. A year later, the south wing was completed. The central part of the building was not erected until 1827, so for a long time the two wings were connected by a wooden bridge. The central part of the building is of Virginia sandstone, although few are said to be aware of the fact. This is painted a battleship gray, but under the rays of the sun, tones in with the marble extensions.

The forty milestones which mark the jurisdiction of the United States over the District of Columbia are said to have been placed under the direction of George Washington in 1792.

KING OF SPAIN HONORED WASHINGTON WITH GIFT

When we speak of the "Father of His Country," the great and glorious Washington, our minds dwell upon the loftness of his character, his ability as a soldier and the virtues of a Christian, until we are prone to forget the smaller things of life in which he was interested, and one bit of history perhaps associated with his career may have passed out of our minds. Washington owned the first mule in this country, at least, so it is said. And that mule was a gift from the King of Spain. Spain was a great mule breeding country and His Highness wishing to honor the president of the new nation, made him this Royal gift.

The mule came to this country in state and after reaching its destination was thought to be such a curiosity, that it was taken on a tour of the South where it was received with all the ceremonies befitting the occasion. It is said to have attracted so much attention that throngs gathered to see it in every city it visited.

Now just what become of this particular animal nobody seems to know, whether he found a home at Mount Vernon or on some other estate cannot be determined at this late day. Really whether he was the first mule in this country is after all a mooted question, but

"I know not what the truth may be
I tell the tale as it was told to me!"

VIRGINIA TOWN RECEIVES COMPLIMENTARY COMMENTS

Wytheville, Virginia is the favorite Southern town of Nina Wilcox Putnam. The authority for this statement comes from Miss Putnam herself, who in a recent article in The Saturday Evening Post makes the most complimentary comments about this section of the Old Dominion.

She not only declares Wytheville, "my favorite Southern town" but she adds" do stay there overnight if you can, for if ever there was a town taken straight out of a picture book this is it".

The article in which this appears describes a motor trip from California to New York in winter and is entitled "Sure You Can Drive to the Coast in Winter", Miss Putnam routes the east bound tourist on to highway No. U. S. 11 at Knoxville, then U. S. 11 to Bristol, and continues on same U. S. 11 through the Shenandoah valley to New Market, where a turn is made on U. S. 211 by way of Luray to Washington. After leaving Wytheville. "U. S. 11 is still your route" says Miss Putnam, and you go through a lot of historic and picturesque spots this way including the famous Natural bridge which is illuminated at night, and where there is an excellent hotel. Lexington comes next and at New Market don't forget there are the Endless Caverns, far more thrilling in reality than they were in the steel engravings of them in your school geography."

Miss Putnam's opinion of Wytheville will find an echo in many a heart, but another thing which makes Wytheville intensely interesting to members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is, it is the home of The Southern Magazine, and also of its enterprising editor and business manager Miss Claudia Hagy.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK TO HOLD DIXIE DINNER

The traditional annual Dixie dinner-dance of the New York Southern society will be held on Wednesday evening, February 20 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, at 7:30 o'clock.

Eugene W. Stetson is president of the society, the Right Rev. E. M. Stires, D. D. is vice-president Garland Powell Peed is secretary and treasurer, and Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, D. D., is chaplain.

The affair will be in the form of a real southern

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STRATFORD---AN APPEAL

This is an appeal to you, to your community, to your country, and your state to help bring a great undertaking to a successful conclusion.

Stratford, the Colonial home of the Lee family, can be dedicated as a National shrine, debt free, in October 1935, if we make a concerted effort and raise the remaining part of the debt. With faith that this will be done plans are being made for the dedication. Surely all Virginians will wish not only to see this great memorial completed, but will wish, also, to have a part in the achievement.

A little over five years ago the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation purchased the estate and made the first payment of $50,000. Then came the depression. Raising money became hard work and has continued to be most difficult, but by the unfailing faith and generous help of our friends, in spite of economic conditions, the money has been raised, and the task is now nearing completion.

There remains only about $52,000 yet to be raised and Stratford will be free of debt. Not only has the purchase money been raised, with the exception of the amount just stated, but much necessary repair work to the Mansion has been done, as well as certain needed restorations made. The entire place has taken on new life.

In making this State-wide appeal we wish to suggest several ways by which funds may be raised locally, one of which, if not all, would be applicable to any community.

1. The Citizens' Contribution plan has been found successful way of working. Form a committee of your friends and solicit contributions from the men and women of your community and county. Keep a list of all those who give one dollar or more so that those names may be inscribed in the beautiful Memory Book at Stratford as perpetual memorial.

2. Ask a selected group of men to be Contributors for the Dedication, with the hope of making that great event possible this year. Ask them to give whatever contribution they can to complete this great memorial to General Lee, the man whose memory they all reviere.

3. A Stratford Ball, along the lines of the President's Ball, or, if that is not practicable, have a Card Party.

4. Sale of Stratford Plates, which are very lovely and which yield a good profit to the Foundation.

Won't you do your best for Stratford?

To Seek World Peace Through Knowledge

The memory of Jessie Woodrow Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, is to be perpetuated by the foundation of a scholarship which will allow one American college graduate annually to study international relations for a year under Professor Rappard at the University of Geneva, where Mrs. Sayre acquired much of her own belief in international co-operation and realization of the futility of war.

The idea of the Jessie Woodrow Sayre Scholarship Foundation originated among a small group of Southern women who comprised the Woodrow Wilson Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of which Mrs. Sayre was president at the time of her death.

Started last spring in Cambridge, the idea has taken form and spread quietly under the direction of Mrs. Roscoe H. Chesley of Cambridge, and a director has been appointed in each State to carry on the work of raising the $25,000 which will enable the purchase of the foundation to be realized. The response up to the present time had been amazing, in view of the fact that almost no publicity has attended the movement, and $5000 has already been donated.

It is hoped that the fund will be completed by Aug. 28, 1935, which is the birthday of Mrs. Sayre and the income of this fund will be sufficient to perpetuate the scholarship, which will be awarded by a committee consisting of Manley O. Hudson, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. John F. Moors and Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson. The scholarship will be an outright gift each year, the only return being a written report which must be submitted by the holder at the end of his work.

Each State is doing something different as a means of raising funds for this unique promotion of world peace. Newton D. Baker, who was among the first to contribute to the fund, wrote to Mrs

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Poets and Poetry of the Southland

By GRACE DUPREE RIDINGS

Red Man

The Red Man glides across the screen of time
With scalping knife and tomahawk and gun,
The last within the pageantry sublime
Of races drifting toward the setting sun.
He looks upon the Pale Face with distrust
Then smokes the pipe of peace and signs away
His primal hunting lands, because he must;
Fore doomed, he lets his fighting strength decay.

We dole him out a dwindling plot of ground
And hedge his heart with civilized decrees;
Bewildered, then, he treads the dulling round
In league with flasks of fire and white disease.
But oh, the muted cry within his breast—
A vanquished warrior grimly drifts west!

—Marie Barton

Taps

Good night, old friend; kind heart, good night.
Lights out—The shadows fall.
Across the silent camping ground
Rings out the bugle call;
In mournful cadence on the breeze,
Soft, in the waning light,
'Tis echoed thru the whispering trees,
The soldier's last good night.
Lights out—Good night
Good night, old friend, but not to thee.
Beyond the azure dome
Thy kindly soul in gladsome light
Hath found its welcome home.
There, at the joyous reveille,
They greet Thee with good morn;
For us, the deepening shadows fall,
They may not see the dawn.
Lights out—Good night

The Future Historian

In the future some historian shall come forth both strong and wise,
With a love of the Republic, and the truth, before his eyes.
He will show the subtle causes of the "War Between the States",
He will go back in his studies far beyond our modern dates,
He will trace out hostile ideas, as the miner does the lodes,
He will show the different habits born of different social codes,
He will show the Union riven, and the picture ill deplore,
He will show it re-united and made stronger than before.
Slow and patient, fair and truthful, must the coming teacher be,
To show how the knife was sharpened, that was ground to prune the tree.
He will hold the scales of Justice, he will measure praise and blame,
And the South will stand the verdict, and will stand it without shame.

—Sent in by Pickett-Buchanan chapter U. D. C., Norfolk

Contrast

My ladder of dreams has crushed again;
I have tumbled to earth once more,
And I know I can never build it anew
As high as it was before.

I see from my window a lonely dove
That sways on a branch as it sings;
The limb beneath may bend, may break
But the bird has wings ..... has wings!

—Hope Dupre Ridings

Seller of Dreams

Poems to sell! Must they be sold
For a bit of silver, a bit of gold?
Must dreamers cry their wares in the street
Bartering dreams of raiment, wheat?

Poems are heartaches, longings, tears,
Cargoes of phantom gondoliers
Plying the still, blue deeps of the mind
In loveliest word-ships they can find.

Poems are joys on burnished wings,
That lift and soar when morning sings,
Or sweep through daring trails of night
With never a plot, never a light.

Poems to sell! Let them be sold
For coin the dreamer's heart may hold,
Exchanged for lovely, dream-spun things:
Nectar of dawn, sandals with wings!

—Marie Barton

A Valentine

Oh, I am in a woeful plight
For love of thee;
I cannot rest by day or night,
For love of thee;
Filled with anxiety I chase
The phantom, Hope, from place to place,
And pause anon, where none can see,
To weep sad tears for love of thee.

Oh, dear one, turn thy face this way,
For love of me;
And give kind heed to what I say,
For love of me;
Come, lay your little hand in mine,
And be for life my Valentine;
I ask, dear heart, for love of thee—
Grant thou the prayer for love of me.

—Sarah A. Heinzerling

Historical Highlights

By MRS. JOHN HUSKE ANDERSON

Through this column every month I am attempting to emphasize High Lights of various periods of the South's History. I am not setting forth the "Firsts" in every Southern State, for space will not allow this. But it is hoped that these few facts may stimulate the Divisions of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to compile their own "High Lights," that they may better know the many interesting things of their own States.

That gifted Daughter of Georgia, Miss Mildred Rutherford, labored earnestly to exploit the "Firsts" of the Southland, so in giving you this monthly "Column," I am endeavoring to recall many of the facts which she has left in her extensive research toward preserving the truth of Southern History. I have had access to her "Scrap Book" pamphlets, from which many of these facts are taken. I think she would be glad.

* * * *

Thomas Nelson Page says: "The Old South had no chronicler to tell its story, but it is a section that has largely made America, governed her, administered justice from her high tribunal, commanded her armies and navies, doubled her territory, created her greatness."

There are times in the history of a people when it becomes them to look backward in order to compare their past with their present, and such a time seems now to have come to the Southern States, for our glory in the past should stimulate us to greater endeavor in the present.

So much of our history has not been fairly represented in our text books that the facts which will run in this Column are little known to the average school child today.

Let us remember that General Lee said: "Every one should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the Truth, in hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity."

* * * *

Firsts In Early Colonial Period

The first attempt at English colonization in America we know was by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584 on Roanoke Island (now North Carolina). In 1587 a settlement was really begun on this island and at this time the first religious rites of the English Church in America were performed, these being the baptism of an Indian Manteo and Virginia Dare, the first child born of English speaking parents in the New World.

Here was built the first Church of the English. This log chapel has been lately rebuilt and Old Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island restored according to its original plans.

Among these colonies of Sir Walter Raleigh was the first Scientist of America, Thomas Hariot, afterwards the inventor of plus and minus signs. Roanoke Island can also claim the first Artist John White, Governor of the Colony. Originals of his drawings, depicting Indian life are now treasures of the Art Museum in London.

How many know that it was from Roanoke Island that the white potato was transplanted to Ireland, giving that country its staple food?

Few school children are taught the names of the ships that brought the English to their first permanent settlement in America, Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. These were the Godspeed, The Discovery, The Susan, Constant—under Capt. Christopher Newport, with 105 settlers.

The first celebration of the Lord's Supper was given here under a tent sail as the colonies landed at Jamestown. A church was at once erected by these settlers.

Jamestown was first in America to have a representative Legislative Assembly (1619). It was first to have (1621) a written Constitution. It had the first free Charter of government in America, this being the work of Sir Edwin Sandys, who may well be called "The Founder of Liberty" in the New World.

Here the first school (1620) was started by Alexander Whitaker, the "Apostle of Virginia". The first free school was taught by George Thorpe. Jametown also had the first trial by jury.

Contrary to general belief, Jamestown had the first Thanksgiving Day, 1609. It was first to have a circulating library (a free one); a Hospital; an endowed college (Henrico on the James) for Indians; a missionary to the Indians; a Colonial currency; a Courthouse; Post Office; iron furnace and glass plant. Jamestown was first to plant cotton, rice, indigo, and grapes—to build a ship—to make bricks—to leave a legacy to the indigent.

Here was printed the first book in America, written by George Sandys, the first one written in America being Alexander Whitaker's "Good News," though this was printed in England. These were the beginnings of English Literature in the New World.

First of the Later Colonial Period

In declaring resistance to the unjust rule of Great Britain, Colonies of the South were foremost. Probably the first to show this spirit of resistance was Maryland, when in 1659 Gov. Fendall, outraged by the acts of the Lords Proprietors, led a meeting declaring Maryland a Republic. Young Nathaniel Bacon in 1676 lead his Virginians to unite in a written pledge to resist England, this being a signed Declaration of Independence. In South Carolina the year 1735 found Charles Pinckney leading his Assemblymen to Acts of Independence.

North Carolina in February, 1766, was the first colony to openly, in full daylight, to make a determined resistance against the Stamp Act and its authorities. At Wilmington, Hugh Waddell and John Ashe, Colonial gentlemen lead 1000 Americans' siezing the British vessel and confiscated all stamps on board. This resulted in the repeal of the obnoxious tax.

The Boston Tea Party (of disguised men at night) has been given much publicity, but little is known of the one at Charleston, South Carolina in 1773 and at Annapolis, Md., 1774, when the tea was overthrown in broad daylight and with no disguises!

The first Colony to pass resolutions (in a Provincial Congress) toward Independence was North Carolina on April 12, 1776. These "Halifax Resolutions" were followed by those of Patrick Henry of Virginia (Father of State's Rights) in his "Liberty or Death" speech. Virginia lead with the Fincastle "Freeholders Declaration of Independence, January 20th, 1775 and North Carolina with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence May 20, 1775. Similar resolutions were adopted by South Carolina and Georgia.

The fifty one women of the Edenton Tea Party, North Carolina (October 25, 1774) were the first to openly pass resolutions against the tax on tea, really the first women's Patriotic Association or "Female Congress" in America.

A Southern man, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, acted as delegate to the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia with resolutions that the colonies be independent.

At this Congress a Southern man was appointed to answer Lord North; a Southern man was made chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, Dabney Carr.

A Marylander, Hason, organized the first troops for Independence. George Washington of Virginia was made Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. Three Southern men were appointed to arm the Colonies. George Mason of Virginia gave the Bill of Rights, without which nothing have been accomplished by the Colonies. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

The New England Historian, John Fiske, says; "Jefferson, Washington, Madison, Marshall deserve to be called the Founders of the American Union." James Madison was known as the "Father of the Constitution." John Marshall was called "The great Expounder of the Constitution." George Mason was "The Supreme Political Thinker of the Age". John Laurens of South Carolina was called "The Bayard of the Revolution." A Southern man, Francis Scott Key of Maryland, wrote the words of our National Anthem.

* * * *

Other "Paul Reveres"

There were other patriots of the Revolution and to history later whose heroic rides should be handed down with that of Paul Revere, but who are little known to history. Among those from the South were: Jack Jouett of Virginia who saved Jefferson and seven members by riding forty miles over the mountains between midnight and daybreak to carry the news that Tarleton's men were planning an attack on them at Charlottesville. Among these legislators saved by Jouett were Patrick Henry,, Richard Henry Lee, Benj. Harrison, and Thomas Nelson Jr. By this ride Monticello was saved from ashes.

The ride of Edward Lacy of South Carolina, probably caused an American victory at Kings Mountain, for he carried the news thirty miles after midnight to warn the Patriot Commanders that Ferguson's men were planning an attack. Sam Dale of Mississippi performed a perilous ride to Andrew Jackson at New Orleans (from Georgia) an eight day trip.

Women of the South played a part in these "rides", for the young Kate Sherrill rode miles through black forests, passed British spies, to carry news to the Watauga Settlement (Tennessee) that the Tories and Indians were preparing an attack.

Agnes Hobson (disguising herself) for three days rode to Gen. Greene in South Carolina, carrying important dispatches from Gov. Heard of Georgia. Then there was Emily Geiger of South Carolina, who rode to deliver dispatches, and when captured and searched, chewed them up.

Truly the South may claim many "Molly Pitchers", but history books record few of these. We would welcome names of other such heroic rides that are generally unknown.

The Scrap-Book

By MRS. JOHN L. WOODBURY

AN HISTORICAL HAPPENING

Contributed by Sally Washington Maupin, Maryland Division, U. D. C.

Attorney General's Office
May 6, 1861.

Sir: This will be handed to you by a special and accredited agent of the Secretary of War. The object in view is to obtain possession of any Telegraphic Dispatches that may have been sent with purposes hostile to their Government, in relation to supplies of arms and provisions purchased or forwarded to the Southern Rebels. All of which will be fully explained to you by the agent of the War Department.

The object of this letter is to invite and request your prompt and energetic co-operation, with all the means at your command, in carrying out in this regard the object and purpose of the Government.

I am very respectfully,
Edward Bates,
Attorney General

Addressed to
William M. Addison, Esq.,
U. S. Attorney for Maryland.,
Baltimore, Md.

Following this communication, there is presented against the United States Government the following, which is self-explanatory:

Baltimore, June 18, 1862.

United States of America.
To William Meade Addison,
(Late United States Attorney) Dr.

To services rendered the United States in the seizure of the Telegraph Office, other papers therein, in the City of Baltimore in May, 1861. $250.00.

The circumstances under which this claim arises are as follows:

About the 6th of May, 1861, Mr. Peterkin, a special agent of the War Department, accredited to me by the Attorney General as one possessing the full confidence of the Secretary of War, presented to me a letter from the Attorney General, a copy of which is inclosed, "inviting and requesting my prompt and energetic co-operation with all the means at my command, to get possession of any telegraphic messages that might have been sent with purpose hostile to the Government, or in relation to supplies of arms and provisions, purchased for and forwarded to the Southern Rebels."

Mr. Peterkin was a stranger in this city; and the work was necessarily done by me. He informed me that it was the wish and purpose of the Government that the seizure should be made simultaneously in many cities. This was necessary in order that the measure might be effectual.

After frequent and long interviews with Mr. Peterkin, the plan was formed, and the day fixed upon for the seizure. I went to Fort McHenry, the headquarters of General Cadwallader; informed him of the project, and requested him to place an armed force at my command in the City of Baltimore and within reach of my orders, so that if it should become necessary to result to violence to accomplish the object, the troops would be at hand. This he did.

At the appointed hour, I went, accompanied by the special agent, to the office and sent for the President, Mr. Zenus Barnum, one of our wealthiest citizens. On his arrival, I explained my purpose, reminded him of the frantic condition in which the city then was; that it was to the interest and that this was particularly in the interest of the large property owners; that the necessities of the Government required the seizure of the dispatches no matter what the consequences might be; and then informed him that I had an armed body of men within reach sufficient to effect seizure without fail; and invited him to give me peacefully the documents required. He assented to it, and I sent to the post office in the city for mail bags and a post office clerk. I superintended the collection of the dispatches; received them; had them sealed up and carried in a post office wagon to the mail car of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by which they proceeded to Washington, where, on the same evening, they

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U. D. C. HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

MRS. WALTER D. LAMAR, Macon, Ga., Historian General

To The Daughters of the Confederacy:
My dear Friends:

In this month of the birth of Sidney Lanier, much fine publicity from state Chairmen in behalf of Lanier for the Hall of Fame in October 1935 has already been launched.

The general chairman reports tremendous results from her broadcast November 25th over NBC from Radio City. Messages came from friends all over the United States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic expressing new delight in Lanier as result of the twenty-five minute talk or rather reading of Lanier's "The Symphony" with musical accompaniment of an orchestra of 35 pieces. But better still for our purpose, requests, for information on Lanier and the poem read were received at Radio City and forwarded to your Chairman, who replied copiously. One of these came from Santa Barbara, one from Massachusetts, others from intervening states. The program of the Historian featuring Lanier on each month's program is already provoking tremendous interest in the contest, for which a prize is offered to the chapter correctly placing the greatest number of quotations from Lanier that appear on the official program.

* * * *

Lanier's Poems Offered

The first correct list sent to the committee addressed to the General Chairman is to receive Copy No. 1, the 25th correct list, and the fiftieth will receive the same. This is a transparent scheme on the part of General Chairman to get the poems read. Cooperation such as that from The Bibb Greys Chapter U. D. C. Centerville, Ala. which is being conducted by the President, Mrs. J. P. Kennedy, is highly commended. She writes "My plan is to have the quotations type-written and to give a copy to each member, who will agree to read Lanier and to try to place the quotations.

At each meeting these members will report location of quotations they have found since the previous meeting. I think this will be an interesting reading circle and I am sure we will all enjoy it".

Mrs. Kennedy furthermore writes "We miss so much information, because our historian does not take The Southern Magazine!"

Among the most interested in all Lanier activities is the author of the biography of Lanier, Aubrey Starke. He has listened in to all our broadcasts of which he has had notice, and writes of delightful reception at his home in Centralia, Illinois. The broadcast from New York and two from WSB (The Atlanta Journal) during the past year specially. Tremendous activities are going on particularly in "grand ole Virginny", in Georgia, North Carolina and of course in many other states from which I have not yet heard since the New York Convention.

New strength is given in our ever present pride in Robert E. Lee by the great work "R. E. Lee", in four volumes now on the market from the pen of the gifted Dr. Freeman, of Richmond. Your attention is called to the prize list in this regard. Should you wish to order copies of the book from your Historian General, she will be glad to attend to same for you, and she will receive a commission for same to be applied to the purchase price of Stratford. Your Historian General was furnished the first copy, for review and her article on Vol. III and IV, appeared in print on the morning of the eighth of February, the day on which the book was placed on the market.

It is my pleasure to express here and now my sincere thanks for the ready response from Dr. Freeman to every call from this Department for advice or aid of any kind. His great paper, The News Leader, is our friend for all Confederate projects.

The additional data for the prize list offers is not yet completed. There are a number of changes from the list that appeared in January. So do not put out too much work on these matters until my next communication reaches you.

The enthusiastic response from the Divisions to the proposed study of Jefferson Davis is most pleasing and I trust we may do a worthy part by the history of that noble Christian gentleman and Statesman. While the work of Historian is demanding, its every phase is congenial to the present incumbent and I trust I may be of service to all our endeavors, in manner that would please my Confederate parentage, for with such a goal reached, all other worthy criterions are simultaneously attained.

Yours to command,
Eugenia Dorothy Blount Lamar

Message of President-General

My Dear Daughters:

While the new year is still in its opening months, I am writing to you about the material things of our organization without which we cannot succeed.

Our last year with its splendid reports, our New York Convention with its Birthday offering, which enabled us to wipe out the last debt against the Randolph Relief Fund, and the heartening pledged for the years 1935, may cause us to stop and applaud ourselves while we bask in the sunlight of the thought of work well done. We may also be prone to rest on Faith that the good work will go on, and for these reasons I am selecting these things that will come before us for attention, and for fulfilment this coming year.

Among the first I would mention is the Emergency Fund. This is as you know a one cent per-capita from us all for this fund which was voted established at the Baltimore convention, and which has been sadly neglected thus far. I would admonish you now to instruct your treasurer—always deals direct with the Division Treasurers,—to send the amount directly, and immediately so that this small obligation will be fulfilled. Each member should see that her one cent, does not that seem a small thing to do, is paid at once and sent in, plainly marked with the other dues, fees and ect. from her chapter.

The Raines Scholarship, which should last year have been completed, as a memorial to our founders is still not finised. Mrs. T. W. Reed, a member of the Education Committee has had this under her supervison. She has done splendidly with it but there are still eight Divisions whose quota is not completed. I have appointed the Educational Chairman in these eight states co-workers with Mrs. Reed this year and I hope that before this message reaches you that the small amount needed to complete this fund will be in the hands of the Treasurer General. I will attempt to give no totals or figures, these will be furnished by the chairman of this Committee Mrs. T. W. Reed, University Campus, Athens Georgia.

It has been announced by the Lee Stratford Memorial Committee, that Stratford Hall will be dedicated on October 12th, 1935.

All preparations are being made for this event. This can mean only one thing for the United Daughters of the Confederacy, that is, that if the Lee memorial Foundation raises the purchase price of the estate, within the sum of $50,000 they will call upon us for that amount, which is to be the last payment of the debt. Our pledge was made that when the settlement of this obligation was made that we, the U. D. C. would pay this amount as a final payment.

Still I shall give no figures or totals as to what remains unpaid into our treasury to meet this call but all information will be furnished by the chairman, Mrs. Franklin P. Canby, Box 102, Smithsburg, Maryland. The deficit, which I am glad to say is rather small, that is in comparison with the total sum, is the obligation of the Divisions who voted to assume this debt. This was done November 1930. There are $31,000 in bonds bearing interest, and as fast as possible every dollar received by this committee is invested so that the interest will increase the amount. We pledged, $50,000.

Already I am hearing from Divisions who say something like this "We have held our executive Board meeting and we are planning to put on an intensive drive for our Quota for Stratford". This is heartening and I have not the slightest doubt that when we are called on for our part in the purchase price of Stratford we will be ready. To this end I ask you to work.

I was much pleased with the many programs commemorating the birthday of General Lee, January 19th. The program from Radio City in which Mrs. Chas Dana Gibson gave a tribute to General Lee, the program featuring Dr. Douglas Freeman from Washington D. C. a program featuring Mrs. J. L. Woodbury and that of the New Orleans Chapters came in perfectly and to each of them I extend thanks and appreciation. It is my hope that all radio programs on this, and other commemorative dates be reported to the Radio Chairman, Miss Edith Pope, Nashville, Tennessee. It will be interesting to know just how many hours the U. D. C. has been on the air with its message.

In this list of financial obligations I feel that I should mention the General Dues. These should be paid early in the year, Usually resources are exhausted at the end of the convention and the first thing before the Treasurer General at the beginning of the New Year is the bill for the printing of the minutes. The 1934 minutes are already in your hands, I congratulate the Recording Secretary-General on their make up and the efficient manner in which she has handled the work.

Two Copies were received by me special delivery on the morning of February 1st, 1935, the date that they were promised. I congratulate The Ross Publishing Co., Updike, Alabama. The General Dues is the only income of the organization and on these we depend to pay our bills. Will you not

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WITH THE DIVISIONS

Missouri Division

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Missouri Division of The United Daughters of the Confederacy convened at Hannibal October 16, 17 and 18, with Monroe City and Palmyra as assistant hostess chapters.

Tuesday, October 16, the State Board was delightfully entertained with a luncheon at the Woman's City Club, Mrs. E. O. Worthey and Mrs. J. P. Richards hostesses. Immediately following the luncheon a Board meeting was held after which the officers were taken to the Mark Twain Hotel where they were guests of the hostess chapters.

Officially opening the Convention, a very beautifully appointed banquet was given in the dining hall of the Mark Twain Hotel. Beautiful autumn flowers adorned the tables, the "Stars and Stripes" and the "Stars and Bars" were everywhere and the soft glow of myriads of ivory candles made a very lovely effect. Inspiring music by the Bates-Holbrook ensemble and the Sister Trio was furnished throughout the evening. An especially number, "Southern Raphsody" by Hosmer, officially dedicated to The United Daughters of the Confederacy, was the first number played by the ensemble. Mrs. E. O. Worthey of Hannibal, Third Vice-President of Missouri Division, was the very efficient toast-mistress. In clever original verse she welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers. When Mrs. Guy Million, State President and chief speaker of the evening was introduced, she first presented the other Division officers and then spoke briefly, yet beautifully of the aims and hopes of The United Daughters of the Confederacy. Immediately following the banquet a reception for the Division officers was held in the Silver Room of the hotel.

On Wednesday morning at the Methodist Church South, which was headquarters for the Convention, Mrs. Million, President, opened the Convention for business, after the beautiful ritual of the organization had been given. Next came roll call of officers, followed by reports of officers and chairmen, interspersed by chapter reports. The first honor of the afternoon program was given over to memorials, Mrs. J. B. Robinson presiding. Then more reports were given until 3:30 when the guests were taken for a drive over the city, visiting places connected with Mark Twain—his home, his statue overlooking the Mississippi, the Memorial Park and the statues of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. The drive ended at the Country Club, where the guests were served a delightful tea.

Wednesday evening was Historical Evening presided over by Mrs. J. H. Hardin, Division Historian, who had prepared a program in keeping with the Fortieth Anniversary Celebration. The program, "Forty Years of Service", began with a Processional of the Men and Women of the 60's, Past Presidents of the Divisions, Chapter Members of Chapters, and State Officers, led by the Pages, dressed in uniforms of red and white, carrying the colors, a string ensemble all the while playing old Southern airs. General Claypool, head of the State U. C. V. gave greetings from the Veterans, and Mrs. H. S. O'Bannon, herself a Veteran of the 60's paid a tribute to Margaret McLure, "Mother of the Confederacy" in Missouri. Brief sketches of the work of the Missouri Division during the years since its organization were given by past presidents of the Division after which a dramatization of the reception held at the first Convention in Fayette, 1898, was given, the participants all being in the costumes of the 90's. As the guests to the "Reception" arrived, the string ensemble played "After the Ball is Over" and other airs popular in the 90's.

Thursday morning was taken up by the election of officers and special reports. New business was taken up in the afternoon and after the introduction of the new officers the meeting adjourned with the singing of the hymn—"God be with you till we meet again".

Outstanding among the objectives of the year were the unveiling of the Boulder with bronze marker at the Memorial Park in Higginsville in June—the unveiling of the monument to the "Loyal Women of the Old South" by Kansas City Chapter 149 in September—the organization of the State C. of C. in June, at St Joseph—the completion of the Division's quota to Stratford and to the Raines Scholarship Fund.

Four successful district meetings were held in the spring.

To Women Of The Old South

Mrs. Guy C. Million, state president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Boonville took part in the dedication of a monument recently in Kansas City at the intersection of

Brush Creek and Mill Creek boulevards. Erected by the oldest U. D. C. chapter in Kansas City, the monument is unique in that it is dedicated "to the loyal women of the Old South." The dedication is printed on one side of the monument, an appropriate verse on the other side.

Mrs. Million was on the program for remarks in connection ith the dedication. She was introduced as president of the Missouri division of the U. D. C. Immediately following the dedication, Mrs. Million was reelected state president at the U. D. C. convention in Hannibal.

On November 17 Mrs. Million left for New York City where she represented Missouri at the national U. D. C. convention The trip lasted about eight days.

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Maryland Division

The work of the Maryland Division, U. D. C., has been carried on enthusiastically during the past several months.

During the month of January our meetings have been of exceptional interest.

Baltimore Chapter No. 8, at a large meeting attended by several hundred persons, had a splendid address by Charles Morris Howard on General Lee. Crosses of Honor were bestowed and a part of the program was ably conducted by the Children of the Confederacy.

The Henry Kyd Douglas Chapter of Hagerstown had slides shown of historic Virginia homes.

The Fitzhugh Lee Chapter of Frederick held their meeting with the Sons of Confederate Veterns and had an exceptionally successful meeting

The Bradly T. Johnson Chapter was entertained at luncheon. Mrs. Franklin P. Canby, who has been made general chairman of the Lee-Stratford Memorial Fund, was guest of honor and speaker.

A card party will be given in the spring by Baltimore Chapter No. 8 to raise money for their benevolent work.

The Col. William Rison Chapter will have a card party on February 20th.

The Semi-annual Convention of the Maryland Division will be held in Frederick in the spring.

"Tributes Paid Southern Leaders"

In commemoration of the birthdays of General Robert E. Lee, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson and Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury, a most interesting program arranged by the Henry Kyd Douglas Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was given at The Dagmar Hotel, Friday evening, January 18, at eight o'clock The meeting was well attended by members of the chapter as well as out of town guests.

Colonel John Carmichael, an Honorary Associate member of the chapter, gave a talk on outstanding historical points of interest in the Northern neck of Virginia, which is that part of the State situated between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Interesting old Colonial Homes, and historical events were illustrated by slides. As each picture was thrown on the screen Col. Carmichael, gave a brief description including historical facts.

Much Colonial history is built around Jamestown which was the earlies English settlement in America. A tower of one of the first Jamestown churches and the Pocahontas statue were shown; pictures of lovely old William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va, erected in 1693 which is the second oldest college in the country, its charter even earlier than Harvard College. The talk included descriptions of many beautiful old Colonial homes on the James River. Among the outstanding ones was "Westover" home of the Byrds, noted in Colonial history. It has been intimately associated with every era in the History of Virginia, Col. Carmichael said.

Montpelier, near Orange, the home of President Madison, built in 1756, and Monticello, near Charlottesville, the home of Thomas Jefferson, were shown, the architecture of these homes is magnificient.

Views of the University of Virginia founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1825 which he considered the greatest work of his life, created much interest. "Wakefield," Westmoreland County, Virginia, the birthplace of George Washington, was another attractive scene rich in historical background. "Kenmore", the beautiful estate of Col. Fielding Lewis, who married Betty Washington, the sister of George Washington, located at Fredericksburg, was lovely and the other outstanding points of interest shown at Fredericksburg, were greatly enjoyed by the guests.

Col. Carmichael's talk was concluded with a picture of Mount Vernon, and George Washington's tomb.

Mrs. Franklin P. Canby, President of the Chapter, conducted the meeting and gave the address of welcome. Miss Winifred Campbell, contralto sang "Carry me back to Old Virginny", accompanied at the piano by Miss Virginia Jobson, who also played two piano solos, "Dixie" and "The Star-Spangled Banner". The Invocation and Benediction were pronounced by the Reverend Paul L. Powles, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, in Martinsburg, West Va. The Salute to the Flags, was led by Mrs. Edward Webb, first Vice President. Receiving were Mrs. Franklin P. Canby, president, Mrs. Edward Webb, Mrs. W. J. Crabbs,

Mrs. Robert A. Scott, Mrs. James S. Webb and Mrs. Edgar Keller.

* * * *

Virginia Division

Boydton Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, cooperating with the Nancy Byrd Turner Junior League, celebrated the Lee-Jackson Day with a delightful program in the auditorium of Boydton High School. The stage was decorated with Confederate flags and bunting and the portraits of the great Southern leaders, that were presented to the school by the chapter some years ago, they were also draped with the banners of the Confederacy.

Nearly two hundred pupils of the high and elementary school participated in the program, which was made up of Southern songs, poems and essays. Sallie Huff Bryson, president of the League and a past president of Boydton Chapter Children of the Confederacy, presided. Mrs. E. L. Teene, president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, presented prizes to Carlton Curtis, Gladys Hendrick, Elsie Thompson, Delia Gregory and Willie Bell Bishop for the best essays on Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. The program was concluded with an interesting talk by Mrs. Teene in which she urged the teachers and pupils not to use the term "Civil War" but to always speak of the conflict as the "War Between the States". Candies and cookies were served the children at the conclusion of the program.

A Christmas Party

What might be termed a "Christmas Party" was given to the Confederate women in the Richmond Chapter, U. D. C. Richmond, Virginia.

It has been the practice of the Richmond Chapter over a period of years to remember especially at Christmas time the Confederate women in and around Richmond.

This year the chapter gave special attention to those in institutions. The members of the chapter through their friends and their own contributions, sent beautiful baskets of fruit, candy, cakes, etc. to a total of thirty Confederate women in several institutions in Richmond. Baskets of fruit, candy, cakes and groceries were also sent to our Confederate women outside the institutions. In addition, as has been the custom of the Richmond chapter for a number of years, a dollar with a pretty Christmas card was sent to some of our Confederate women in their private homes. Aside from these boxes and baskets given to these Confederate women, there were presents of clothes such as, shoulder shawls, dresses, underwear and a nice fur neck piece to add to their happiness during the joyous season.

I suspect this party gave as much pleasure to those who contributed as it did to our Confederate women who were the recipients of these gifts.

These remembrances brought joy untold to our Confederate women who otherwise might not have been remembered at the time that the world was ringing "Bells of Merry Christmas"

* * * *

Florida Celebrates Lee's Birthday

In commemoration of the birthday anniversary of Robert Edward Lee, Confederate Gray chapter No. 641, United Daughters of the Confederacy, sponsored a covered dish luncheon at Lakeside park, Leesburg, noon, on Saturday January 19th.

Mrs. H. E. Price, president, with the officers and members of Confederate Gray chapter, greeted all who observed the day with the other cities of the state and the nation, of Robert E. Lee day.

The date also was commemorative of Matthew Maury, the "Pathfinder of the Seas" and "Stonewall' Jackson day.

There was a radio broadcast from station WRUF at Gainesville on Saturday at 2:00 o'clock, sponsored by J. J. Finley chapter, U. D. C. honoring the occasion. Mrs. E. L. Eaton of Gainesville, was the speaker and musical numbers were heard over the radio.

The letter written by General Lee to Lord Acton is being given wide publicity this year throughout the United States as a part of the commemorative exercises. The Commercial is one of the few smaller city papers that will give readers the full text of this famous letter.

* * * *

California Division

Miss Winfrey Willier, who recently was awarded a national U. D. C. essay contest medal, was hostess recently for the meeting of Mary Lockett Carter chapter, Young People of the Confederacy, at her home.

Miss Willier, whose award has just been received won a U. D. C. medal offered for writing on the subject, "Gen. Robert E. Lee, Virginia Gentleman" in a competition put on by the general organization, Children of the Confederacy, in memorial to Judge Edward Curd McLean of Sherman, Tex. The medal was presented by Judge McLean's niece Mrs. Franklin L. Morgan. The contest was held to stimulate interest in history and to keep alive the memory of the Noble Confederate veterans who fell in The War Between The States.

The medal was brought to the young San Diegans, who won over all children in the United States, by Mrs. George Daly of San Diego, Stonewall Jackson chapter, U. D. C., who received it at the national convention in New York on behalf of

Miss Willier, from Mrs. Frank Dennis, third vice president of the general group.

The purpose of the children's chapter of the Confederate group is memorial, benevolent, historical and social and the members contribute to two scholarships and a memorial fund as well as assisting Confederate veterans and their families.

Miss Mary Esther Caldwell is president of the local chapter, an auxiliary of Stonewall Jackson, U. D. C., and has worked untiringly with the group director, Mrs. Bettie Rhae Davis, to make the organization a success, succeeding so well that the chapter was cited at the national convention as having done the most outstanding work of any children's chapter.

The young people have delightful times at their meetings as well as using their young energy for these purposes of study and helpfulness. The group is rapidly growing and invites any boy or girl of high school age who can show a father, grandfather or uncle as listed in the Confederate army during the Civil War to become a member. Mrs. Bettie Rhae Davis, will give information.

* * * *

Washington Division

Dixie chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, held January guest day at the home of Mrs. C. P. Gammon, which commemorates each year the birthday anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

It is an occasion of southern tradition and brings together loyal daughters of the south in a memorial of distinctive character, marked socially, as an event of mutual interest to all members and southern friends, and from the program point of view, with a eulogy on the life of General Lee.

The guest day program this season introduced Capt. Claude D. Mayo of the United States navy, the chapter's guest of honor, who gave the Lee memorial oration. There was appropriate music, introducing in songs Mrs. William A. Monroe, a brilliant soprano soloist, with Mrs. William Schlarb, lately returned from special study in New York city, as her accompanist.

Mrs. Percy Creath Smith, serving her second year as president of Dixie chapter, presided introducing after her own welcome to visitors and members. Mrs. Harry P. Clark, chairman of program, who had the honor of presenting Captain Mayo.

A tea of the smartest appointment was arranged and Mrs Gammon as hostess had assisting her in presiding over the service. Mrs. Leo Hunt, Mrs. William Adams and Mrs. P. D. Miller. Daughters of members in charming tea frocks assisted with serving, the group of young girls including Misses Rosemary and Marjorie Stewart, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stewart; Misses Katherine and Sarah Elizabeth Boland, and Mrs. Francis Gammon, the hostess' young daughter-in-law.

Table appointments, were very handsome in Mrs. Gammon's family silver and china which carried the colors of the U. D. C. in red and white, and through the living suite the same color note was shown in flowers and flags.

* * * *

Mrs. Chas. K. Hickey Issues Statement in Behalf Of U. D. C.

An interesting statement has been issued by Mrs. Charles K. Hickey, past president of the W. D. Holder chapter and recording secretary of the Mississippi division, United Daughters of Confederacy, which reads:

"For the past several months, I, as a daughter of the Confederacy, have been very much distressed because of the apparent failure of our General United Confederate Veterans to receive an invitation from some of our fine Southern cities to have their 1935 reunion as their guests.

"I can recall the time when this convention was sought and gained after considerable effort from the would-be host. I can well understand the great disappointment which has come to our newly elected Commander-in-chief, General Rice Pierce, of Union City, Tenn., and General Harry Rene Lee, Asst Adj. General, of Nashville, Tenn., because of nine large southern cities inviting the scattered few of those who wore the Confederate grey to meet with them and then rescinding their invitation.

"To my mind, there is nothing too fine or too good in our southland for the fast diminishing number of those who have been looked upon as the bravest of the brave, who have been acknowledged as the finest body of soldiers the world has ever known, who gave their all for the cause which they believed was right and suffered and endured the many hardships of reconstructions days. More recent wars have been fought in luxury compared to the hardships endured by our brave southern Confederate soldiers of the "War Between the States" in 1861-65.

"In December I made a strenuous effort to have the invitation come from our City of Jackson. I conferred with our Mayor and Chamber of Commerce regarding Jackson extending an invitation to General United Confederate Veterans but thus far have been unsuccessful. I was glad to learn a few days ago that the American Legion was investigating the possibility and was almost committed to issuing this invitation.

To my mind, this would be a splendid, meritorious act on the part of this organization in keeping with the purpose for which they exist. I am sure that they well realize that the time may come

when such a situation may present itself to them. The National Convention of the American Legion is usually bid for with a certified check of a quarter of a million dollars. May we all hope that some fifty or sixty years from now the Legionnaire will not be confronted with the deplorable condition which now faces our Confederate Veterans of our southland.

"I have suggested that we do as other cities who have been host to reunion, that we could use our school building, buildings of our State Fair as dormitories for those who could not go to hotels. We could secure cots and blankets from the war department. We could use the school cafeteria or organize a cafe on the fair gounds. Such details would be comparatively simple in their accomplishments.

"In 1930 our legislature appropriated $40,000 for the expense of the 40th annual reunion of the General United Confederate Veterans. Perhaps the Governor would again recommend such a course if a special session is held or if no special session is held grant an appropriation from emergency fund.

"It should be borne in mind that approximately 5,000 people would come to Jackson for such a convention. Our hotels could not accommodate them and we would need all available accommodation to care for them. Our Chamber of Commerce should have its committee bureau investigate the possibilities of such a convention.

"In addition to our city, as I see it, our city would receive national advertising and would be the recipient of gratitude of thousands of our southern people who are deeply concerned over this unhappy situation.

"Will you please give this communication publicity in your columns and add mine, your congratulations to the American Legion for their action? Our Sons of The Confederacy and United Daughters of Confederacy are exerting every effort to make this invitation possible and with the American Legion, urge the assistance of every organization, all of our officials, all of our citizens to formulate plans whereby they may send their formal invitation to General Price and Asst. Adj. General Lee, and the gallant few who wore the gray to come to Jackson in June for what may be their last Reunion.

"It is my prayer that such will come to pass so that we can all proudly say that the spirit of our Old South still lives: that we are keeping bright the facts and traditions of our Southland; that we still love and revere the followers of Davis, Lee and Jackson."

Virginia Division

Lee's Birthday was so universally celebrated in Virginia that it would be almost impossible to give in detail the many interesting events. The program of the Pickett-Buchanan Chapter, United Daughters of Confederacy, Norfolk, was outstanding and the Ritual is one other chapters might like to use, so we quote in part from their splended program.

President—

"Daughters of the Confederacy, this day are we gathered together, in the sight of God, to strengthen the bonds that unite us in a common cause; to renew the vows of loyalty to our sacred principles; to do homage unto the memory of our gallant Confederate soldiers, and to perpetuate the fame of their noble deeds unto the third and fourth generations. To this end, we invoke the aid of our Lord." Hear my prayer, O God; attend unto my prayer.

Response by all present—

"From the ends of the earth, will I cry unto Thee, when my heart is overwhelmed; Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I."

President—

"For Thou, Lord, art good and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all that call upon Thee."

Response by all present—

"Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer and attend to the voice of my supplications."

The Lord's Prayer follows.

Program

Processional ..... "Dixie"
Ritual ..... Mrs. Elias Etheridge
Invocation ..... Rev. David George
Hymn—How Firm a Foundation .... Rev. George
Remarks by Historian, ... Mrs. William Freeman
Salute to Flag—Pledge .. Children of Confederacy
Helen Trotman—Edith Harris—Constance Freeman. Leader 3rd vice- pres. Mrs. Harris
Greetings from the Sons .. Philip Liebman, Com.
Personal reminiscinces of 61 .. Mr. R. M. Hughes
Vocal Solo ..... Mrs. Frank Hancock
Address ..... Rev. W. H. T. Squires
General Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson
Taps ..... Historian
Vocal Solo ..... Mrs. Frank Hancock
"The Future Historian" ..... Mrs. Freeman
Song ..... "Carry Me Back To Old Virginia."

* * * *

In Richmond the Committee on R. E. Lee Memorial have been busy campaigning for funds for the payment of the final purchase price on the Lee home, "Stratford". Splendid cooperation has been

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TRADITION RULES

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mony, the sun broke through the clouds and a gorgeous ray of light spread over their heads.

After everyone had kissed the bride and congratulated the groom, Uncle Eph and Aunt Viney, who had witnessed the ceremony from the door, marched up and offered their blessings, and Aunt Viney declared, "I sho is glad I got to cook you a weddin' supper, honey, lak I want' to."

"But Aunt Viney," Ann asked, "how did you know in time?"

The answer evoked a gale of mirth: "Eph's roostah neber fail him!"

Here Uncle Eph made a sweeping bow and said: "Yas'um, Li'l miss dat ol' dominecker roostah wa'n't a crowin' fo' nothin'. I'se been a prayin' fo' de rainy spell eber since you an' Mistah Billy sot yo' haid on a bein' tied in de church."

"I ought to scold you, Uncle Eph, but I'm glad too," said Ann, all smiles now, and continued:" "For days I've wished I had planned to be married right here, but after I had said so much against it, I was ashamed to change my plans". A look of sweet understanding passed between Ann and her mother as she finished. And turning to her mother she said: "And Mumsy, Billy and I have decided to live here, as you and daddy have begged us to do." In a whisper for her mother's ears alone she added: "We'll just raise up our children here, to love all of the old traditions and the home the way you have always loved them."

Edmund Jennings Randolph

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vocated a Federal Code. He fought Hamilton's scheme for a national bank as unconstitutional. In 1792-93, in the case of Chisolm versus Georgia before the supreme court, he argued that a State might be sued by a citizen of another State.

January 2nd, 1794, he succeeded Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State. He was a great admirer of Jefferson and clung strictly to Jeffersonian principals which were Anti-Federalist. During the following year he wrote 13 letters signed "Germanicus", defending the president in his attack on the American and Jacobin or Democratic Societies. He was the only member of the cabinet who opposed the ratification of the Jay treaty and prior to its ratification upon him devolved the delicate task of keeping up friendly diplomatic relations with France.

The later years of his life were saddened by false reports circulated concerning him which were later pronounced through his and friends efforts to be entirely without foundation. Dispatches of French Minister Joseph Fauchet to his own country were intercepted by a British man-of-war during the period of time that many American vessels were held by England on the high seas, and these dispatches being turned over to the British minister in the United States, accused Randolph of asking for money from the French Government to influence the administration against Great Britain. When confronted with these charges, Randolph with his usual impetious manner resigned his office immediately. Later he secured a retraction from Fauchet; he published "A Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Resignation in 1795.

He never again entered public life. Not long after this he was practically ruined financially by the responsibility which he had incurred, as part of the duties of his office, for certain funds provided for foreign service; and was forced to assign his lands and slaves. He passed away at Carter's Hall, Millwood, Clark Co., on September 12th, 1813.

He was one of the foremost lawyers of his time and a brilliant patriot and loyal supporter of what he considered best for his country.

Thomas Jefferson Davis and Slavery

Continued from page 7

me as credit for my share in the matter, is due largely if not wholly to James Lemen's advice and most righteous council." "(Lemen) Thomas Jefferson—wanted me to go to the Illinois country—in order to try to lead and direct new settlers in the best way, and to oppose the introduction of slavery in that country at a later date." "(Lemen) President Jefferson will find means to overreach the evil attempts of the pro-slavery party." "(Jefferson) His (Lemen's) record in the new country has fully justified my course in inducing him to settle there with the view of properly shaping events in the best interest of the people."

Of course, as everyone knows, Jefferson was author of the anti-slavery clause in the Ordinance of 1784 for the Northwest Territory, and this Ordinance failed of ratification by the Congress of the Confederation, but it was incorporated in the Ordinance of 1787, which was adopted, and thus excluded slavery in that territory. We may say, therefore, that Jefferson and Lemen were jointly responsible for the exclusion of slavery from the Northwest Territory. The original Sixth Article of Compact read: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the accused shall have been duly convicted."

Thus was Jefferson, the great Virginia statesman and President, an outspoken critic of slavery, both North and South, in his country.

John Adams

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disliked and distrusted the methods of Franklin and so conducted himself toward him that the dislike was most cordially returned. In 1780 Adams left France and went to Holland. Here he was successful in obtaining a loan for the colonies and in 1782 was recognized by the Dutch Government as a minister from an independent nation. He participated in the final peace negotiations at Paris and succeeded in maintaining the rights of his countrymen to the New England fisheries. He next went to England as Minister from the new country, but the relations between the two countries was so strained that the position was far from pleasant. He welcomed again the sight of his native shores in 1788.

In the fall of 1788 he was elected as Vice-President. It is said that the eight years so spent were most grateful to him. His own administration, following them, was rather turbulent: political parties had sprung up and there ensued much uncertainty and confusion as to the best way to do anything or everything.

It was marred by the fued with Hamilton. His success in averting war with France was his crowning achievement of administration. He was cordially disliked by many in his own party and although he was successful in gaining renomination by the Federalists he was defeated by Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

In 1801, he retired to his large estate at Quincy, Massachusetts. He maintained his interest in public affairs and was thought by many to be entirely too free in his criticism of the conduct of Jefferson. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1820 and it was a joy to him to live to see his son, John Quincy Adams inaugurated president in 1825.

John Adams had to part with his beloved Abigail in 1818, after 50 years of happiness. After this he declined any public office. For fifty years he watched the working of the Declaration of Independence and departed to join Abigail on that anniversary. Ninety-one years, of such a man, at such a time in world history, is equal to the Methuselah age of an ordinary man in an ordinary period.

John Jay

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a sacrifice, Jay withdrew it. He was little more successful in securing a loan. By pledging his personal responsibility, he finally induced the Spanish minister to aid him to about $150,000, in meeting some of the bills which Congress recklessly drew upon him; others, he was forced to protest and the credit of his government was saved only by the timely subsidy of France.

At the close of the war, Jay was commissioned to act with Franklin, John Adams, Jefferson and Henry Laurens in negotiating peace with Great Britain. Their instructions were to act only with the knowledge and concurrence of France, but Jay for reasons which proved well founded, suspected the good faith of that government and persuaded negotiators to treat independently with Great Britain. The provisional articles, which were more favorable to the United States than Congress had dared to expect and was a great surprise to the courts of both France and Spain, were signed on November 30th, 1782 and were adopted with little change as the final treaty on September 3rd, 1783.

On his return to New York, Jay was received with every sign of enthusiasm. He was accorded the freedom of the city, throngs gathered about him and he was immediately elected to Congress. In the following December he resigned his seat to become Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

When the affairs of America became straightened out, Washington appointed Jay as Chief Justice of Supreme Court. Later, he resigned this honor to go to England as Minister to that country. In this capacity he negotiated the Jay treaty which was the most famous act of his career. This took place in 1794 and provided for the evacuation of all the forts in the Northwestern Territory held by the British and provided for a commission for the purpose of determining the northeast boundry between Canada and the United States and for compensation to the United States for illegal captures of American merchantmen after the Revolutionary War.

This treaty which was of inestimable value to the newly formed country proved to be very unpopular in America, since it contained no mention of impressment of American seamen or kidnaping of negroes by British army and did place restrictions on United States trade with the West Indies. charges of bribery and corruption were leveled at him as well as Washington and the radification became a party issue, but was finally accomplished after a hard struggle. From this time on, Jay never entered into Govermental affairs. He was again offered the chief-justiceship, but declined this honor and retired to his 800 acre estate at Bedford, N. Y. At his death, he left directions that his funeral be simple, and that $200. which might be spent, be sent to a worthy poor widow in the community. It is pleasing to relate that his wishes were carried out to the letter by his devoted children.

Education In The South

Continued from page 5

the University of North Carolina had the first college observatory built in America.

However severely the "Old South" may have been criticised for her lack of a completely organized system of education, the fact remains that out of the varied opportunities which did exist for the training of her youth there developed a people who were, in business, in learning, in social customs and traditions, the most cosmopolitan of all Americans —a people who were foremost in the Revolution and leaders in the councils of the nation for seventy years after its foundation. One would naturally question whether schools of other sections with emphasis upon industrial and mechanical training, were after all, so much more effective and productive than those of the South whose special themes were the sciences of government, citizenship, and the higher professions.

HENRY KNOX

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Following the close of the war, Congress appointed Knox the first Secretary of War under Washington, and in 1794, he entered Washington's cabinet as the first Secretary of the Navy. Soon after this, he retired from his post of dignity, and settled with his family at Thomaston, in Maine, where his wife, who was a decendant of General Waldo, possessed a vast estate thirty miles square. For many years he resided here in almost princely style. It was no unusual thing for him to have one hundred beds made up daily during the summer for his guests, or to kill an ox and twenty sheep for a weeks supply of meat. He kept several pair of carriage horses and twenty riding horses for the entertainment of his friends.

In his private and public life he bore umimpeachable character. Mild, generous, the soul of honor, charitable to the poor, to his equals affable, few men of that generation or succeeding ones have been more deserving of esteem than General Knox. His elegant manners, his taste for fine literature, his refinement and culture drew around him the men of the finest character. He was founder of the society of Cincinnati and member of the council board of Massachusetts when that state was a dependent for some years on the state of Maine.

His style of living, so expensive, at last impaired his fortune. He had counted on almost boundless wealth from the sale of land from his estate, but this did not materialize and having lived on terms of brotherhood with General Lincoln and General Jackson, he had their endorsement on his notes. The fact that he had unwittingly involved his friends, financially, nearly broke his heart. He died suddenly on the 25th of October, 1806, from the efect of smallowing a piece of chicken bone which brought on an infection. He died as he had lived, a man of deep religious feeling, though his creed did not agree with the strict notions of the times. He was an incorruptible patriot and needs no brighter immortality than to be known and called, as he was, "the friend of Washington".

Mount Vernon---The Haven of Rest

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"I came as soon as my business was accomplished. You well know that all through a long life it has been my unvaried rule never to put off until tomorrow the duties which should be performed today."

This same night General Washington was taken very ill, but in his unselfish way would not allow his wife to summon aid, fearing that she would suffer if she got up in the cold. During the next day, as he was gradually growing weaker, he turned to Doctor Craik, saying, "I am dying, Sir, but I am not afraid to die." He died that night at twenty minutes past ten o'clock.

Life at Mount Vernon after General Washington's death was quiet indeed. The room in which he passed away was by Mrs. Washington's orders closed; nothing was touched and the sorrowful widow retired to an upper chamber, where unmolested she watched the sacred spot where he was buried. Just before she died she destroyed almost her entire correspondence with George Washington, and only two letters to her are now known to exist, thus, according to her own argument, proving her undying love for him. These letters to her were sacred and she was unwilling to share them with others.

With The Divisions

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given especially from the newspapers. Three hundred children marched to the Lee monument in Richmond on Friday 18th, to place their mites in a small bank modeled after Stratford. The collection amounted to $48.00. The celebration of Lee's Birthday in Richmond far exceeded the interest and attendance of past years.

Six District Meetings are being planned for during the early spring months by the President, Mrs. Severn Nottingham of Orange, Va. who met with her Board in Richmond in January. Plans are also being laid for the Virginia issue of The Southern Magazine which is scheduled for June.

Main Street of the South

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party and two parchments of distinction will be presented by the society during the evening. The parchments will go to those persons "who have contributed unusual achievements in the perpetuation of the history and traditions of the South.

The medal of distinction and parchment committee include: Mr. Stetson, chairman, assisted by George Gordon Battle and Percy H. Johnstone. Edwin S. Morgan is chairman of the entertainment and his committee will include: Edmund Ruffin Beckwith, David Jennings, Robert Pennington, Arthur W. Penniman and Milton B. Rogers.

Many southerners, living in New York and its vicinity, are making reservations for the affair, which promises to be quite a gay occcasion.

To Seek World Peace Through Knowledge

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Chesley that, "To my way of thinking this foundation is a step forward."

And however small this international education of a single scholar annually may seem at first sight, it is without a doubt a step forward in the march of civilization toward blotting out war. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. T. H. Payne, 416 Mt. Vernon street, Cambridge, or to the Harvard Trust Company.

Further information as to the Jessie Woodrow Savre Foundation for the Study of International Co-operation may be secured from Mrs. Roscoe H. Chesley, 11 Everett street, Cambridge.

The Scrap-Book

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were delivered under the superintendence of Mr. Peterkin of the War Department.

Thus it will be seen that the wishes of the Department were perfectly gratified.

The agent, Mr. Peterkin, distinctly informed me that the Department would compensate me liberally for the services to be rendered.

The services were rendered heartily and with pleasure, notwithstanding they were aside of my regular duties and the action wholly without precedent: and in view of the temper of the city at the time, not without risk of some personal peril.

Respectfully,

William Meade Addison.

On this 28th of January, 1863, before the United States Commissioner, personally appeared the above named William Meade Addison and made oath in due form of law that the matter set forth in the previous papers are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

John Hanan, United States Commissioner.

We exercise the not unwarranted hope that the gentleman in question was duly compensated for the peril of bloodless undertaking. Like the serial story that abruptly concludes at its most thrilling climax. I leave my readers to arrive at whatever conclusion it beseemeth them.

* * * *

Spoilt His Beauty And Enraged Him

Konshattountzchette or Flying Cloud, of Co H-9th Kentucky, a Mohawk Indian chief who seemed to have chosen the life of a soldier of fortune, was a handsome man, tall and symetrical, with fairly good features. Occasionally he seemed to tire of conforming wholly to white men's ways, and would stalk about the camp with his blanket over his shoulders and drawn about him Indian fashion, and wearing a headgear of band and feathers. Being something of a curiosity and a good soldier withal, he was a favorite with the southern people wherever he chanced to make acquaintances, and was evidently a little vain of the attention bestowed upon him by the ladies. At Chicamauga he was so dreadfully wounded in the face a considerable portion of the upper jaw being carried away that his features became distorted and his aspect rather hideous, and this seems to have enraged him. It was long before he was able to rejoin his command but when he did so he manifested such a savage hatred of federal soldiers that it was deemed unsafe to entrust a prisoner to him, a responsibility which he seemed to court.

Message of Pres.-General

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see that your division dues are sent in Now, this will greatly help to expidite our work.

The U. D. C. has experienced great loss in not collecting initiation fees. On unanimous vote of the Executive Committee in New York the Registrar General was ordered to withhold all certificates till the initiation fee was received. This is not a new action, it just means that closer check will be kept on this important item. In sending in a new paper, application, it is as easy to send also the fee, if the paper does not pass, this fee will be returned, if it does, no delay will be exper-

ienced in getting the certificate. Please note this request on the part of the Registrar-General.

The appointment of committees and preparation of that data for which I was responsible in the Minutes, has all been finished and I find myself nearly as busy with the routine of administration leaving little time for social activities. I attended a meeting of Memorial Chapter, Little Rock, Arkansas on February 6th. at the home of the president, Mrs. M. H. Long, about 80 members were present I had the pleasure of speaking of our program for the year and presented some of the plans we have made. On the afternoon of the same day I attended a meeting of the Churchill Chapter, Little Rock, in the home of our new Honorary president Mrs. M. M. Hankins. Again I was previleged to present our work and to tell of the great pride Arkansas has in having one of the Honorary presidents, Mrs. Hankins who is the daughter of our beloved and gallant Confederate general ex-governor of Arkansas, Thomas J. Churchill. About 120 members were present.

It is with regret that I write of the continued and serious illness of one of our past president-general, Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky Troy, Alabama. To her we sent our love and best wishes for a speedy recovery.

On February 2, Mrs. Jane E. Sells, former Custodian-General of Crosses U. D. C. was buried in Columbus, Ohio. I extended the sympathy of the organization and Mrs. Marcus Wade Crocker, 1st. Vice President-General represented us sending a floral offering in our name. This, Mrs. Crocker writes was made of red and white flowers in the design of the Confederate battle flag, this flag was dear to Mrs. Sells heart, expressing her love for it repeatedly.

Now my dear daughters, may I commend to you the plans for the immediate and earnest action, with the faith and assurance that you will respond to the responsibility that is yours in making the material part of our work a great success. Nothing is accomplished without faith in it. We must have faith that we can do it, or it will not be done. Faith is necessary, but just to have the faith that we will succeed without the effort that goes with it makes faith a folly and so TO WORK.

Affectionately yours,

Annie G. Massey

Short Sketches of Famous Generals

Continued from page 12

nound of this leader. At Stony Point, although wounded, he forced his men to carry him at the head of his line and one hour after the great victory, he wrote Washington, "The Fort and garrison with Colonel Johnston, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free." Congress voted Wayne a gold medal for this victory. In June 1781, Wayne with what was left of his brave band joined La Fayette in Virginia. There his bayonet charge cut off the British retreat and was the check which won the siege. Immediately after the surrender, Wayne with his troops was sent to Georgia with authority to bring the state under submission of the Americans. From Georgia he was sent to South Carolina by General Greene where he remained until the British evacuated Charleston. On that eventful day, Wayne marched his troops into the city, as the British began their march to the water-front and at the heels of the foe, he followed every step of the way, the band playing, the streets lined with women and children, colors flying, handkerchiefs waving and pelted with flowers, they banished the British from the shore. Washington appointed him as commander of the American Army.

Wayne returned to civil life, but was ordered against the Indians, in the west. On his return from the west, following a treaty, he was siezed with gout and died at Presqua Isle, December 15th, 1796. In 1809, his remains were brought to Chester, Pennsylvania and intered in the cemetery at old Radnor Church, where a monument was erected to his memory by the Pennsylvania Society of Cicinnati.

IN MEMORIAM

W. B. FREEMAN 'GRAY' VETERAN SUCCUMBS AT 92

The host of Confederate dead have been joined by General Walker B. Freeman, 92, who held the life title of honorary commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

A veteran of the entire period of the War Between the States, which he survived despite severe wounds received at the Battle of Seven Pines.

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